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AUSTRALIANS GROPE IN BLACKOUT DRILL; ANXIETY INCREASING

Sydney Area Plunged Into Darkness in Preparation for Coming Attack

PORT MORESBY IS RAIDED

Final American-British Stand in East Asia Likely in Antipodes

Domei

LISBON, February 3.—Reflecting increasing concern felt over Japanese successes in the southwest Pacific, a practice blackout was held along a 127-mile stretch along the east coast of the Sydney area last night, it was reported here from Melbourne today.

Meanwhile, it was announced that a lone Japanese plane daringly raided Port Moresby, on the southwest coast of New Guinea 400 miles from Australia this morning.

After the fall of Singapore, the enemy defense lines in East Asia will be withdrawn to Australia, where their last struggle against Japan's onslaught will be staged. To all appearances, however, the expected defenses will not be strong enough to recover their old influence in the East.

Such was the opinion of the Buenos Aires correspondent of the Yomiuri, Tuesday, when he was rung up over the international radio-phone by the main office of the paper in Tokyo. The highlights of the Tokyo-Buenos Aires conversation follow:

Tokyo: Both Britain and America having given up all hopes for Singapore, what will be their next step?

Buenos Aires: Their prospective move will be double-fold—political and strategic. Politically viewed, they will probably set about keeping up their declining prestige among Chungking, the Netherlands East Indies and India. These countries are fast losing their old trust in the two Powers, chiefly because of their defeats at the hands of the Imperial troops. The two enemy countries will spare no effort to keep the present status of their subordinate countries in southern Asia. To do this, Britain and America will go on spreading false war news and fake reports about Japan's power. This I can say judging from all reports available here.

Tokyo: Strategically viewed?

Buenos Aires: There will probably come the strengthening of the bases in New Zealand and Australia through the joint efforts of Britain and America. It seems some understanding has already been reached among the American President, the British Prime Minister and the Australian Premier in respect to this move. An interesting report arrived here Monday in this connection, that the Australian Premier, Curtin, so far reported greatly dissatisfied with the British and American aids to his country, recently issued and official statement saying that Australia had nothing to complain of in the attitude of the British homeland. This report may be taken as a good testimony to endorse the suspected reaching of some military understanding among the three countries.

Tokyo: What will become of the Netherlands East Indies then?

Buenos Aires: Up to now, I have no report concerning that country's future relations with the three aforesaid countries. As things stand now with the Indies, their days are quite numbered, after many key points have

(Continued on Page 2)

FREEDOM FROM BRITAIN URGED IN SOUTH AFRICA

Smuts' War Bill Countered With Motion for Setting Up New Republic

Asahi Service

LISBON, February 3.—In submitting to the Senate a bill for declaring war against Japan, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland, today, General J. C. Smuts, Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, declared that in the Greater East Asia War and the North African front, Britain was suffering defeat.

Against this bill, a member of the Senate belonging to the United Party (Smuts' own party), not only expressed very strong opposition, but also submitted a revised motion that the Union of South Africa should become independent of British rule and establish an independent South African republic.

Asahi Service

ZURICH, February 3.—The rubber stock in both England and the United States is only sufficient to meet the demand of the next 12 months, according to a report from London to the Zurich Zeitung. The British Government has newly opened a rubber control bureau and is giving every effort to the control of crude rubber and waste rubber, and the production of synthetic rubber.

Leaders, Chosen to Aid in Occupied Areas, Express Determination and Joy Over Task

In connection with their appointments to posts of utmost importance in the occupied war areas, Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, member of the House of Peers, Hidejiro Nagata, former Railways Minister and Overseas Minister, Shozo Murata, former Communications and Railways Minister and Shigemasa Sunada, recently resigned member of the Diet, delivered the following speeches on February 3.

Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, appointed Adviser to Malaya, talking at the Peer's Club:

"My connection with the Malay Peninsula began in 1923. At that time, I was advised by my doctor to take a sea voyage for the sake of my health, and I decided on the South Seas. I am very fond of shooting, and after landing at Singapore, I made up my mind to hunt tigers in the State of Johore, which had the reputation of being its most-favored haunt. Accordingly, I visited the Sultan of Johore to obtain permission to shoot tigers in his country. The Sultan had already read of my arrival in the papers, and he welcomed me gladly. Moreover, he told me he was himself very fond of hunting and insisted on personally acting as my guide during the tiger-hunt. This was the beginning of my association with the Sultan of Johore. I traveled through all the states of Malaya, as well as Java, and my interest in these places has never waned since then.

"I studied the Malay language, and made an extensive research into all things Malayan. When I was 50 years old, I arranged all my family affairs so that since then I have been ready to go to Malaya at any time of the day or night. Seven years have passed and my wish has come true. The greatest problem, in my opinion, is the connection with the Malay rulers, and the cultural reformation of the country. The traditions of the Malays must be respected, but the military and political control of the land must be in our hands."

Hidejiro Nagata, appointed Economic Adviser to the South Seas, speaking over the radio:

"The war must go on until our victory is complete. For this purpose, all raw materials in the occupied territories must remain in our hands, and must not be allowed to filter out to the side of the enemy. In the reconstruction of the occupied territories it is vital to consider the welfare of the natives.

"Although the Japanese are strong in battle, they are unskilful in governing the natives. The occupied territories in the south have many races differing in language, customs, religion and traditions, and it is fatal to lump them all in one group as southern people.

"In the past, the people who came out as settlers and colonizers after the army had conquered the land were the most disreputable specimens of of Japanese humanity, and this error must not be repeated.

"Japan is not going to monopolize East Asia. Japan is the master in the east, and as long as guests pay proper respect to the master, they may come in. The new order does not mean severance with Europe.

"Care must be taken that Japan should not become the target of the world's envy and hatred. For this it is necessary to have a broad outlook, combined with justice and progress."

Shozo Murata, speaking at his own home in Shibuya:

"I shall go to my new post in the south with the same spirit as that of a soldier when he is sent to fight on the front. The greatest problem in the new order is the preservation of unity and cooperation among all the different countries. I shall do my best, old as I am."

Shigemasa Sunada speaking in his office at the Tokyo Taku Building:

"It seems strange that I should be appointed Adviser to the Military in the south. Anyway, I am going with the same spirit as though I were being mobilized. I shall bear all the responsibilities of political administration, and shall do my best not to cast any slur on the glorious achievements of the army."

CHIANG LOAN VIEWED AS EMPTY GESTURE

Observers in Stockholm Say Credit Extension Impossible With Japanese Blockade

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 3.—Neutral observers here, in commenting on the simultaneous announcements regarding London's credit of £50,000,000 and Washington's loan of $500,000,000 to Chungking, today declared that Great Britain and the United States are thereby obviously trying to demonstrate to Chungking the possibility of their helping Chiang Kai-shek against Japan.

These observers questioned, "how can they send aid to Chungking when the allies in East Asia, including Britain, the United States and Chungking have been virtually blockaded by Japan's armed forces?"

Well-informed quarters said that London and Washington undoubtedly have received reports regarding Chungking's pessimism over the Pacific conflict, and hence Britain and the United States now are desperately endeavoring to bolster Chungking's morale as the situation in East Asia is very critical for the United States and England as well.

These circles pointed out, however, that the defenders of Australia as well as Singapore are not getting any material help from the United States and Britain, although these regions need help probably as badly as Chungking.

Fighting Under Handicap

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 3.—Explaining the dire necessity of huge naval grants, Colonel Frank Knox, United States Secretary of Navy, declared today before the Senate Naval Appropriations Committee that the United States was waging a struggle on two oceans with a "one ocean navy," according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

In reference to the European conflict, Colonel Knox emphasized the gravity of maintaining communication among

(Continued on Page 2)

THAILAND BREAKS AWAY FROM STERLING LINKAGE

Adoption of New Gold Standard Gazetted by Government At Bangkok

Domei

BANGKOK, February 3.—The Thai Government, Sunday, gazetted the adoption of the new gold standard system.

Under the new system, the Thai Baht has completely severed its link with the sterling, thereby releasing Thailand from Britain's long economic bondage.

The new decree stipulates that one Baht contains 0.32639 gram of gold and, furthermore, authorizes the Finance Minister to control, restrict and prohibit transactions in the Thai as well as foreign currencies.

STATE FINANCE PLAN OUTLINED FOR PEERS

Kaya Explains Policy at Plenary Session—Diet May End Work by February 16

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya explained the financial policy of the Government to the House of Peers at its plenary session which opened at 10 a.m. this morning, as the general budget bills for the 1942-43 fiscal year are now before the Upper House, having been already approved, without revision, by the House of Representatives.

After hearing the Finance Minister's address, the House of Peers closed its plenary session, and the Budget Committee immediately began its activity at 11 a.m. The Upper House members who are scheduled to question the Government on financial and other policies at the Budget Committee sessions are Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, Viscount Kiko Okochi, Tatsujiro Hashimoto, Tonkichi Tatebe, Yasumaro Gejo, Viscount Masuzo Nomura and Viscount Sukekuni Soga.

It is expected that the House of Peers will finish the interpellation and examination of the general budget bills in less than 10 days, and thus, probably, the entire budget bills will be passed by the Upper House by February 13. In the meanwhile, the House of Representatives and the House of Peers will approve the remaining Government bills. It is therefore quite possible that all the Government bills submitted to the present Diet will be approved by both Houses by Feb-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. DIPLOMATIC AGENTS NOW GATHERING IN LISBON

Envoys to Bulgaria, Rumania And Hungary Waiting for Ship at Portugal Capital

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—The United States diplomatic representatives who were formerly stationed in Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania have reached Lisbon, where the exchange of diplomats of the United States and the three European countries is expected to take place, it is reported from Washington today.

The exchange of diplomats will be made under the agreement reached between the United States and Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania.

Reich Envoys in N.Y.

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—A New York dispatch received here disclosed that 16 German diplomatic envoys, who will be exchanged for U.S. diplomatic representatives, arrived there today from Venezuela.

The party is expected to proceed to Sulphur Spring, Texas, where the German envoys will stay until the withdrawal of American diplomatic representatives from Germany and Italy is effected, the message revealed.

GERMANS, ITALIANS NOW PUSHING AHEAD EAST OF CYRENAICA

Axis Craft Bomb British Supply Bases and Planes on Ground in Libya

3 ENEMY DESTROYERS SUNK

Luftwaffe Attack Convoy Off Southeast Coast of England, Sink 3 Merchantmen

Domei

ROME, February 3.—Italian and German mechanized units, with the effective cooperation of the air force, have been advancing east of Cyrenaica, despite British resistance, the High Command announced today.

Axis aircraft yesterday bombed British supply bases and machine-gunned planes on the ground in Libya, North Africa, the communique said.

British aircraft were admitted to have raided Naples and Palermo, Sicily, last night.

63 Ships Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, February 3.—During the month of January, the German navy and air force sank 63 merchantmen, totaling 400,600 tons, three British destroyers, one submarine and one speedboat, the German High Command announced at noon today.

The Luftwaffe yesterday attacked a convoy off the southeast coast of Britain, sinking three merchant ships totaling 10,000 tons and an escort vessel and damaging a large merchantman, the High Command said. German aircraft also bombed industrial establishments on the Scottish east coast, the communique added.

On the Soviet-German front, Soviet attacks were repelled with severe losses to the Red Army as the Germans achieved local successes at several points during assaults against Soviet lines. Twenty-three Soviet planes were shot down during the day.

In a battle on the Cyrenaica area of the North African front, Axis forces yesterday threw back the British troops, inflicting losses in men and material, the communique said.

German planes again attacked the Island of Malta, dropped heavy bombs on airports, harbor facilities and other military objectives and also scoring hits on ammunition and torpedo factories.

British Strategy Hit

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, February 3.—In a critical analysis on the war situation and on the entire Allied strategy, the well-known British military commentator, Captain Liddell Hart, writing in the Daily Mail (London), is opposing the general demand for an offensive war. He strongly criticized Premier Churchill's strategy in a manner, hardly veiled, declaring that the Allies seem to have adopted the policy that attack is the best defense which in his opinion, was responsible for the continuous British setbacks suffered on all fronts.

"The democratic governments seem to have forgotten that they first must be in the position to defend themselves before staging an attack. This was the case in the beginning of the war and this still is the case. The French, during the first war winter concentrated on producing heavy guns for an attack, omitting completely the production of arms necessary to ward off a German attack. As a result of the war events, England gained the impression that France made a mistake by not concentrating on defense, and, consequently, lost the war because it did not have sufficient fighter

(Continued on Page 2)

American Writer Foresaw Navy's Fate Half Century Before Blow Was Struck

"Simultaneously with the outbreak of hostilities the United States Fleet stationed in Hawaiian waters were wiped out by the Japanese Navy and Imperial Forces effected a landing at San Francisco and finally hoisted Rising Sun flags," was a description given by a United States Naval officer named Hamilton some 46 years ago in his novel, "Forecast of the Japanese-American War."

The novel which appeared serially in the San Francisco Examiner was translated into Japanese by a certain Okada who was educated in the United States and appeared in the extra number of the Bungei Club, a magazine published by the Hakubunkan in September, 1897.

After making short work of the United States Hawaii Fleet, the Imperial Japanese Fleet under the command of Admiral Yamagata, according to the writer, headed for San Francisco and its landing parties made surprise landing operations in various parts of San Francisco. The writer attacked the United States military authorities for neglecting coast defenses, which permitted the Japanese to land and occupy the territory. Then a fierce battle commenced between the Japanese Fleet and the United States fleet.

In this sea battle off San Francisco the United States warship, Monadnock, was attacked and sent to the bottom instantly by a Japanese torpedo boat. In the description of the sea battle the word "Gochin" or instant sinking with a tremendous explosion which has been used in the communiques of the Japanese Headquarters to describe the sinking of ships at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 8, 1941 was used. In the novel written 46 years ago the close relation between the Axis Powers was already forecast in the description running: "Looking forward to the aid from Italy and Germany, Japan started an invasion of the Western Hemisphere . . ."

However, the writer Hamilton, as an American, had to end the story with victory on the side of his fatherland. For the denouement, therefore, he resorted to a propaganda report which helped nicely in rounding up the story. Namely, decieved by false rumors that the United States Atlantic Fleet had succeeded in the attack on Japan Proper, confusion and consternation was created in the Japanese Expeditionary Forces with the result that the United States finally emerged victorious.

JAVA FEELS FIRST BLOW FROM AIR AS PLANES RAID EAST COAST AREA; SINGAPORE BLASTING CONTINUES

8,000-Ton Freighter Sunk At North End of Banka Strait

OIL TANKS SET AFIRE

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, February 3.—Imperial Navy aircraft, which have cut off Singapore almost completely from sea communication with the outside world, attacked and sunk a 8,000-ton freighter in the northern end of the Banka Strait early this afternoon, it was revealed here.

Meantime, other flights of dive-bombers raided the commercial dock at Singapore, scoring hits on pier facilities and inflicting heavy damage on vessels moored in the harbor, it was said.

Hits were registered on giant petroleum tanks near the harbor, sending them up in columns of black smoke which blacked out the sun as far south as 100 miles, it was reported.

Long Resistance Hoped

Domei

SAIGON, February 3.—An Arip dispatch quoting a Reuters' report said that leaders of the British forces in Singapore are apparently confident of being able to defend the island for a fairly long period.

British headquarters have decided to abandon three air bases as well as the naval base on the northern part of the island which are vulnerable to Japanese artillery fire from the Johore heights, and to rely on the southern forts which they hope will be strong enough to resist the pounding by Japanese artillery and the Air Force.

With a ration system for water and foodstuffs under way, British authorities reportedly hope that the inhabitants will be able to eke out a livelihood for the duration of the defense of Singapore.

The sorest spot in British defense is lack of an airfield, but defenders are more worried by the possible early breakdown of public morale under ceaseless Japanese artillery and air attacks.

Reuters added that once Singapore is in Japanese hands, Java, Sumatra, and their surrounding waters would automatically fall under Japanese control, thereby cutting off Australia from contact with England, except by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

London Said Worried

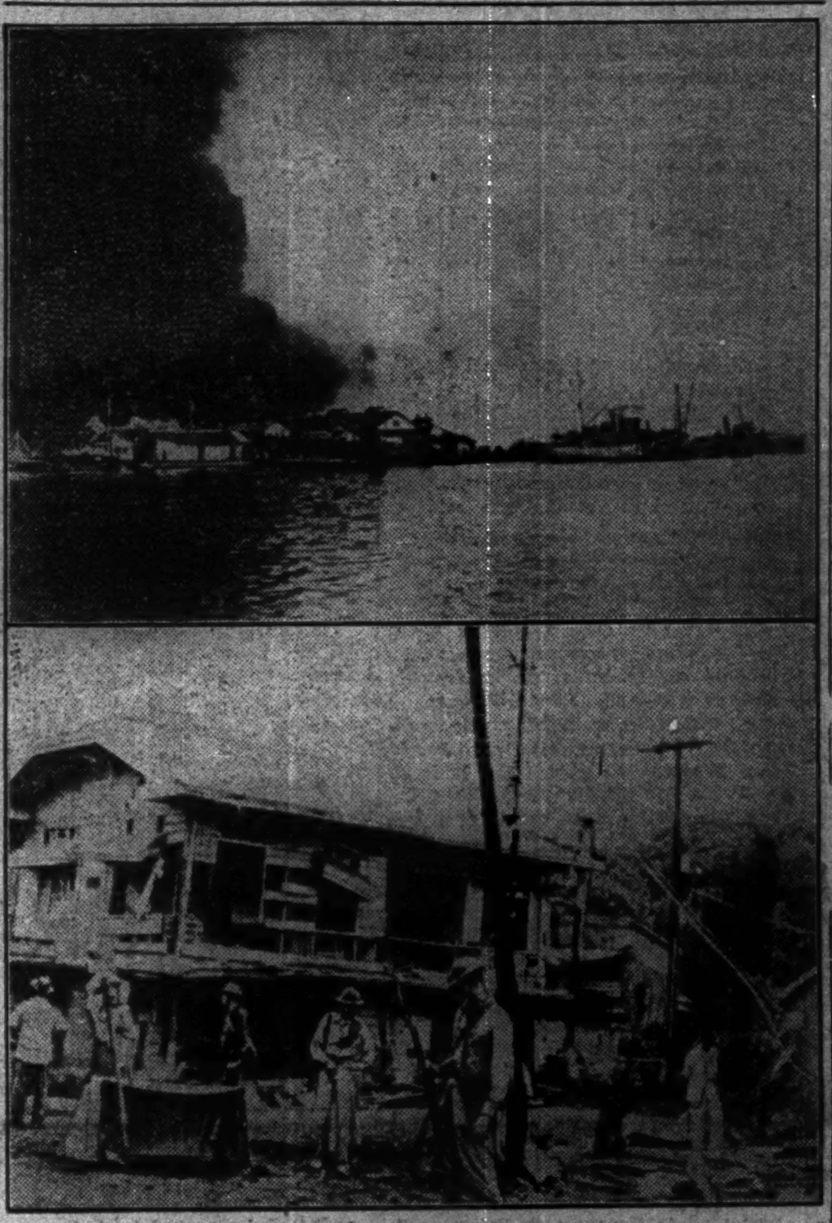
Domei

BERNE, February 3.—With the final assault on Singapore anticipated within 24 hours, London's anxiety over the British naval base is mounting hourly, it was reported here from the British capital today.

The London Times was reported to have said that although the Japanese have not yet attacked Singapore, positive defense is impossible because the

(Continued on Page 2)

Aftermath of Japanese Raids



Above: Cavite Naval Base, near Manila, once the proud lair of the U.S. East Asia Fleet, ends its existence in a pall of black smoke. Lower: American troopers despondently look over the scene of wreckage at Paranaque, on Luzon Island, immediately after a squadron of Imperial Army planes had finished their deadly work. (Both photos censored by the War Ministry)

ROOSEVELT CLAIMED GREAT U.S. LIABILITY

Yusuke Tsurumi Believes American Tragedy in War All Comes Back to President

The American tragedy in the War of Greater East Asia came chiefly from the fact the country has had for the past few years such a man as Franklin Roosevelt as its president. Another factor equally important is that the country's national policies are always at the mercy of a frivolous public opinion which changes so easily that the authorities in charge of national defense are greatly hampered in making strategic plans.

This view was stressed Monday in the Kokumin by Yusuke Tsurumi, ex-Vice-Minister of Home Affairs and a leading authority on Pacific problems. Mr. Tsurumi's opinions were backed with many data gathered from his personal experiences in the United States. He writes in substance as follows:

The general public in the United States must now be very despondent over the news of the successive defeats of their armed forces in the Pacific. Although we do not know exactly how the people at large have been informed concerning war losses, it is only too apparent that great confusion will result among the nation when nearly all of the truth concerning the war is revealed in that country.

Under the circumstances, those who will be placed in a very embarrassing position are the leaders of the nation including President Roosevelt. They will find it most difficult to pacify the public when the facts are revealed to them. The future path of the leaders will be nothing but thorny.

Regarding the personality of President Roosevelt, he may be described as a man of just mediocre intelligence with no particular brilliance in learning or originality of thought. The uncle of his wife is the late Theodore Roosevelt who is a scion of a family with the same name noted for its production of five statesmen of fair caliber. The fact that the present President bears the same name as that noted family has facilitated his being remembered by those who voted for him at the presidential election. Beyond that he bears little resemblance to the other Roosevelt, but the name was of aid in obtaining for him his present position.

There are varieties of men serving as helpers of the President in the handling of State affairs. Because of the low level of their chief's intelligence, these men have often insisted

(Continued on Page 2)

GLUM FUTURE SEEN FOR BURMA CAPITAL

Spokesman Asserts Occupation Of Moulmein Has Proven Mortal Blow to Rangoon

The fall of Moulmein is a mortal blow to the defenses of Burma, and it means the early fall of Rangoon, pointed out Mr. Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, today at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents in Tokyo.

"The occupation by our forces of Moulmein," said Mr. Hori, "the third largest city in Burma is significant not only strategically but also politically and economically as well. Judging from past performances, the Japanese Forces in possession of an airdrome which is not more than 100 miles from Rangoon are certain to dominate the air over the Burmese capital and they will effect its early occupation.

"The London Daily Mail has already observed on Monday last that the fall of Rangoon means the loss of the Burma Road and that this means the loss of China.

"In the face of this situation, the Chungking regime is reported to have appointed Chen Chieh, former Ambassador to Germany as special envoy to India, with a view to finding alternate measures for the actual loss of the Burma Road. However, it is clear from a mere glance at the map that such efforts will be in vain.

"In this connection we have been pleasantly surprised with British humor and American wit when we were told that the British and American Governments were preparing to give a war credit of £50,000,000 and $500,000,000 respectively to Chungking. Granting that the credits are to be actually given, how is Britain or America to deliver the goods in the face of Japanese naval and air supremacy in the South Pacific, and when the Burma Road, the only line of communication to Chungking is already lost?

"I believe that even the Chinese under the Chungking regime will no longer be illusioned by such rosy but empty promises."

"Do you care to comment on Secretary Knox's assertion that the Chinese have spiritual affinity with the U.S.?" asked one foreign correspondent.

"I believe," said the spokesman, "that the Chinese are not so united with the United States spiritually as the Americans and the British may see. The Chungking regime is trying to get war supplies and ammunition from the United States and Britain as much as possible, but they are also trying to avoid active operation against the

(Continued on Page 2)

Surabaya, Malang, Madiun and Magetan Sectors Visited

CENTRAL BURMA IS HIT

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 3.—Japanese aircraft carried out their first air raids on Java yesterday by bombing four airfields in the eastern part of the island near Surabaya, Malang, Madiun and Magetan, according to a United Press report from Batavia intercepted here today.

The official communique of the Netherlands High Command admitted that "at Surabaya some damage was done to naval establishments and to some aircraft anchored on the water," the report stated.

Quoting the communique, the dispatch declared that at least one allied aircraft on the ground was set on fire at Malang, although "nothing is known yet about the possible damage at two other places mentioned."

With regard to the bombing of Malang, United Press stated that the "Japanese did not bomb cities or civilian objects, many citizens even not noticing what happened." It was also disclosed that the town of Madiun itself was not attacked.

Central Burma Hit

Domei

SAIGON, February 3.—Japanese aircraft twice attacked airdromes in central Burma today, according to an official communique reported here from Rangoon today.

British troops contacted a small Japanese Force 30 miles north of Moulmein and east of the Salween River and withdrew after slight shelling, the communique said.

Moulmein Now Quiet

Domei

MOULMEIN, February 3.—Peace and order is returning to Moulmein following the Japanese occupation of the city four days ago and citizens of Burma's third largest city have begun to drift back to their homes after fleeing into the hills for refuge.

The speed of the Japanese advance has completely frustrated the British scorched earth tactics and only part of the dwellings on the hillside section of the city were destroyed but all public buildings and the shopping and residential districts escaped intact.

The fiercest battle in the struggle for Moulmein was fought in the vicinity of Salween Park as evidenced by pillboxes which were rent asunder and twisted barbed wire entanglements gave mute evidence of the attack.

According to a version of the war as told by a war prisoner, the main force of the British troops deserted Moulmein about last Friday for Martaban and other points on reports that Japanese Forces had penetrated the Thai-Burma frontier.

The prisoner stated that British forces who were stationed in Moulmein consisted of mostly Anzacs, Indians, Burmese as well as Chinese troops of which nearly half were receiving a monthly pay of 15 rupees.

The citizens of Moulmein, meanwhile, said that British authorities had kept them completely in the dark as to the progress of Japanese military operations, assuring them that although Hongkong had fallen the Battle of Malaya was going along in British favor.

Japanese Envoy Leaves

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—Owing to Bolivia's severance of diplomatic relations with Japan, as well as with other Axis countries, Kazukiyo Irie, Japanese Charge de Affaires in Bolivia, departed today for Chile, Havas reports from La Paz.

BURMESE CUSTOMS NOT LIKE JAPANESE

Women are Heir to Property—Natives Take Oath to Follow Buddhism

Three men, Kojiro Kaizuka, Dr. Takejiro Yago and Reizo Hayakawa, who returned from Burma in the nick of time, give the following description of Moulmein, which was captured by the Imperial Forces on January 31, and also of the strange customs prevailing in Burma.

Mr. Kaizuka, a photographer, spent four years in Moulmein and vicinity and another five in other parts of Burma. Dr. Yago had a dental office in Rangoon for the past nine years while Mr. Hayakawa, a pharmacist, was operating a drug-store in the Burmese capital for 30 years.

War Reparations Taken

Mr. Kaizuka: "Last fall, I noticed that many barracks were being constructed at the Moulmein airfield while the nearby fields were studded with sharp bamboo sticks in order to stave off possible landings of parachute troops.

"The population of Moulmein is about 60,000 but there are only about 14 or 15 Japanese living in the city. Due to the nature of my business, I traveled a lot, but I was reprimanded many times by the officials because my passport was dirty and creased from carrying so often. Finally, I was ordered to leave the country at the end of September.

"According to the Burmese soldiers, some 80,000 troops were stationed at Moulmein at one time but they were mostly natives who held no ill-feelings against the Japanese. The Burmese tribe was particularly friendly toward the Japanese and they held many secret meetings inside a pagoda, discussing anti-British movements. The British officials tried time and again to round them up during such discussions, but the tribe was too elusive, and always managed to dissolve and scatter before they were arrested."

Dr. Yago: "Burma is noted for the production of rice, but the crop yield per year is only once. During the rainy season, the water mark at the Irrawady River rises considerably, inundating the fields in the vicinity. The farmers, therefore, are obliged to wade into the fields up to their neck in water, and they plant rice by means of a long stick.

"I had my office in Bassein city, situated at the mouth of the Irrawaddy River, where a large delta is formed. Steamships of 7,000 to 8,000 tons can ply up the river to the city so that this was known as the largest port from which the shipment of rice was being effected. The population of the city is about 50,000 and it is the fourth largest city in Burma.

Indians May Revolt

"I believe that the Indians will receive the biggest shock at the advance of the Japanese Forces, since they depend very much on the supply of rice from this port. It stands to reason, therefore, that as soon as the Imperial units assume command of Burma the Indians will rise in revolt.

"The living standard of the Burmese is said to be the highest among the races in the South and about 80 per cent of the natives are more or less educated, capable of reading and writing simple words.

"In ancient times, there was a custom among males to have tattoo marks from above their knees, but the fad has gone out now. Like America and England, women reign supreme in Burma, the trend being particularly noticeable during weddings and other ceremonial occasions. Unlike the Japanese and many other races, the women become heir to family property and they have free access to the family safe. For this reason, big banquets are given whenever a baby girl is born to a family.

"Buddhism is very popular among the Burmese and all the natives. When they become of age, they take an oath to become true followers of Buddhism. In pacifying the Burmese in the future it is therefore advisable for the Japanese people to avail themselves of Buddhism."

80 Japanese Still There

Mr. Hayakawa: "The majority of the Japanese residents evacuated on November 9 of last year, when the Hie Maru called at the port, but there are still about 70 persons comprised mostly of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Nihon Menka, the Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd., etc. and an additional 10 consisting of the staff members of the Japanese Consulate-General.

"Rangoon is a lowland and, consequently, it is hardly possible to dig shelters, but the roof of the buildings were armed with machine-guns and anti-aircraft guns, while water tanks were constructed along the streets at certain intervals.

"The airfield, which was bombed by the Japanese air units recently, is situated about 11 miles north of the city center and it was left open for civilian use in the past. With the tension in the Pacific, however, it was commandeered and built into an airport together with the golf links lying adjacent to it. Until I left the city, the papers gave prominence every day to the supposedly strong fortifications of Rangoon, but I failed to see anything that backed up this claim.

"The population of Rangoon is 500,000, of which half consists of Indians. Chinese were migrating into Rangoon in large numbers, but since they have the habit of cornering the commodities, the price soared and house rentals sky-rocketed with the result that the Burmese came to hate their existence.

"Moulmein was once Thai territory and due, perhaps to the fact that it forms an important junction in the overland traffic between the two countries trespassing by aliens was prohibited. The distance between Moulmein and Rangoon is approximately 200 miles and the entire region is a vast plain."

Germans, Italians Now Pushing Ahead East of Cyrenaica

(Continued From Page 1)

planes at its disposal in order to ward off the German bombers.

In the meantime the Libyan events furnished an answer to the question whether it was right to prepare for an attack instead of organizing defense of Libya as well as Singapore. If the latter way had been chosen a large portion of the mechanized troops, now stationed in Libya, could have been sent for the defense of the Malay Peninsula while a large part of the war material, now sent to Singapore, could have been dispatched to North Africa. In order to win final victory in Libya and to secure this victory, more tanks and modern arms than can be produced at present are needed. All available arms and supplies should have been divided between Libya and Malaya for the effective defense of both these regions."

Liddell Hart points out that in the Libyan campaign, from the very beginning of the British offensive, General Auchinleck was fully aware that the enemy had about equal the number of men at his disposal and that the Axis artillery was superior, all of which made a British offensive rather risky. He emphasized that in Libya the old strategic axiom proved correct, namely that counter-attacks had a greater chance for success than the initial attack. Regarding developments in Malaya, Hart declares that the peninsula could have been held with a minimum of troops and equipment. Now, however, even a certain victory in Libya could not make good the loss of Singapore.

Feodosia Loss Admitted

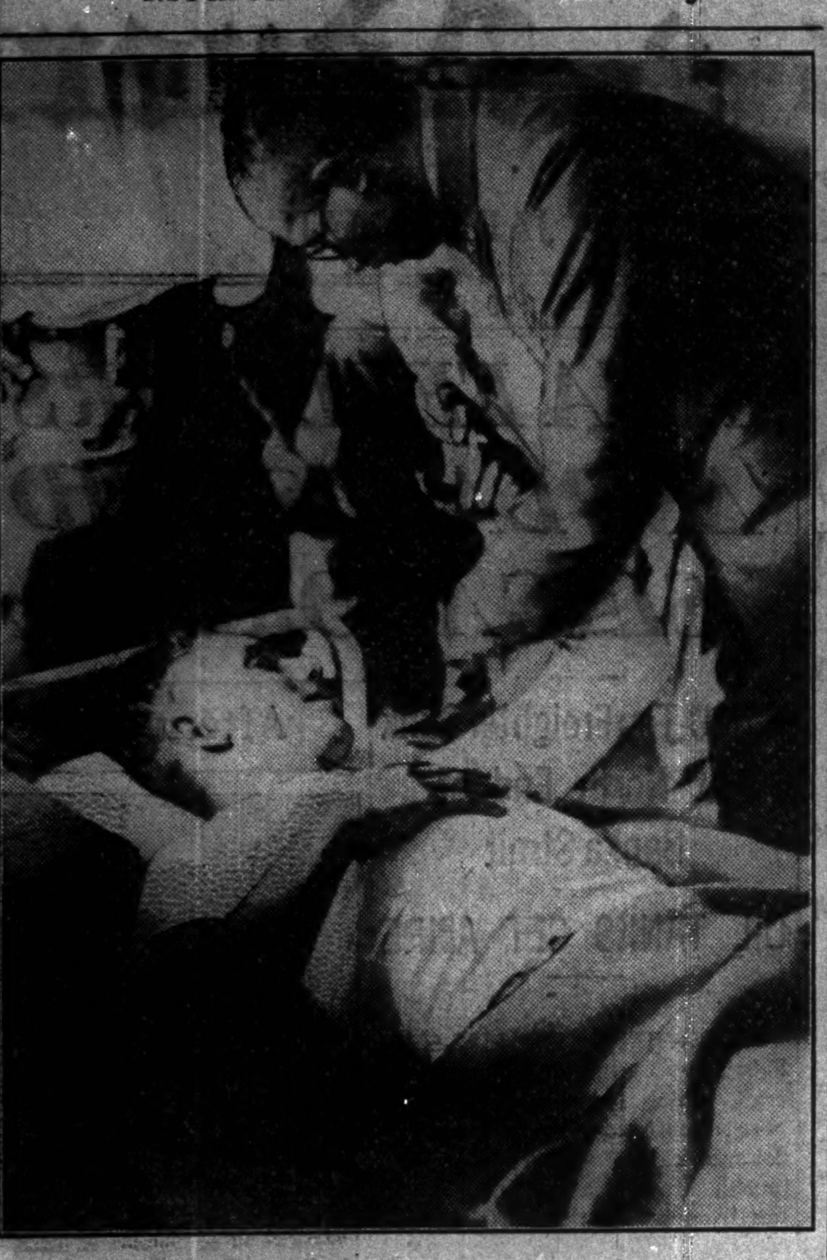
D.N.B.

ISTANBUL, February 3.—The evacuation of Feodosia on the Crimean Peninsula was at last admitted by the Soviet war bulletin stating that German troops had retaken Feodosia on January 19.

Pears Combat Fever

Japanese pears are a specific for a fever peculiar to tropical regions, says a certain Mr. Morioka who once made a tour of Thailand, Malaya, Burma and India, according to a telephone message from Okayama. He is reported to be planning to export the fruit to the southern regions particularly for the sake of Japanese residents there.

Medical Care for Enemy



Tears of gratitude welled in the eyes of this enemy air pilot, shot down in combat, as he received kindly treatment for his wounds from a Japanese medical officer. (Censored by War Ministry)

Navy Leader Remembered

In memory of Admiral Mineo Osumi who sacrificed his life while on duty in South China last year, a sum of ¥1,000 was donated Monday by the bereaved family to the Navy Ministry to be added to national defense funds.

Laundrymen Also Serve

The spirit of service to the State through occupation is being literally realized by the Tokyo Tonan Launderers' Guild which is detailing 10 members daily to Army hospitals for washing sheets, nightgowns, shirts, etc. of the war wounded.

Australians Grope In Blackout Drill; Anxiety Increasing

(Continued From Page 1)

been placed under the control of the Japanese troops.

Tokyo: How will the enemy defense line be formed with Australia as the center?

Buenos Aires: To all appearances, the defenses will be chiefly in the hands of the United States which will stretch its defense line connecting Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia. The British, after withdrawing from Singapore will be set to defending the southern coast of India in close touch with their defense around southern Africa.

Tokyo: Is there any possibility of their new defense measure proving successful?

Buenos Aires: I am most inclined to say no, in view of the impossibility of turning out warplanes at the desired speed. Even Navy Secretary Knox, so far boasting the remarkable productivity of planes in his country, is now admitting that shortage of engines are causing hitches in plane production, according to the latest dispatch from Washington received here.

Foreign Mail Suspended

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—Australian forces in Singapore and the Middle East will not be able to receive their much awaited mails in the future, as Postmaster-General Ashley has announced the temporary suspension of airmail services from Australia, it was disclosed here today by a Reuter's dispatch from Sydney.

The Postmaster-General did not reveal the reason behind his action, the dispatch said.

To Build More Planes

Domei

BERLIN, February 2.—The dire shortage of warplanes in Australia, resulting from the severance of trade routes with Britain and the United States, was revealed today when John Curtin, Prime Minister of the Island Continent introduced a bill in Parliament calling for a gigantic expansion in Australian aircraft production, the German News Agency reports.

The initial plan, which will include the stepping-up of bomber as well as fighter plane production calls for an outlay of £5,000,000, it was said.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, February 4

YOMIURI—Distressed Finance of Chungking
ASAHI—Unrest in Chungking
NICHI NICHI—Appointment of High Caliber Men
MIYAKO—Speedy Deliberation

Distressed Finance of Chungking

YOMIURI

According to a dispatch from Chungking, the United States has recently decided to extend a new loan to the Chiang regime and a bill for a $500,000,000 loan is said to have been presented to Congress on February 2. A Washington dispatch also reports that the British Government simultaneously announced the extension of a new £50,000,000 loan to Chungking. Anglo-American aid has thus far made possible the Chungking regime to carry on its resistance against Japan.

Figures made public by E. Kern disclose that, between the period following the outbreak of the China Affair until the end of 1940, American loans to Chungking reached $182,800,000 and the British £9,950,000. In addition, the United States and Britain respectively extended loans of $50,000,000 and £5,000,000 as fapi stabilization funds. Although varied names are given ostensibly to these loans, America and Britain were to sell arms and other war supplies in return for acquisition from Chungking of such materials as tungsten and antimony.

As pointed out by Ma Yin-chu and other Chinese economists, unfavorable to the Chungking regime, Chungking's financial crisis became quite obvious last year. Such a distress was manifested in the shortage of materials and commodities, food question and inflation of notes. Faced with such a critical situation, Chungking authorities tried every possible means in order to tide over the difficulty, but, before obtaining any tangible results, it was dragged into the War of Greater East Asia together with the United States and Britain.

Chungking formerly intended to make Japan fight against the United States by leading the Japanese-American negotiations to a rupture. As the two nations entered war as wished by Chungking, the result was completely different from what was expected. As our glorious victories indicate, the War of Greater East Asia has thus far witnessed a series of thorough defeats for those two democratic nations.

The American and British debacle in the war has affected Chungking in various ways. One is the complete loss of function of Chungking's route to foreign countries. Although the Burma route is not completely cut off yet by the Japanese, since the control over the sea and air in the south is in our hands, the route has virtually lost its value now. This had made impossible the exchange of materials and commodities as well as other connections between Chungking and the United States and Britain. The other is the complete cutting off of connection between the Chungking regime and overseas Chinese merchants. The 10,000,000 Chinese overseas merchants who have powerful economic influences throughout the world are now isolated from Chungking.

These two effects of the War of Greater East Asia form a fatal blow to Chungking's finance. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, at the House at Commons on January 28 pointed out that Chungking is faced with a serious financial crisis at present. At this moment, the extension of loans not endorsed by materials will never be able to save the country standing on the brink of ruin.

Unrest in Chungking

ASAHI

According to foreign cables, both the United States and Britain have reportedly decided to extend respectively $500,000,000 and £50,000,000 loans to the Chungking regime. In reply to the distress signal of Chungking, which has been isolated completely ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, they can send no help but shouts of mere encouragement. As all transfusion routes from the anti-Axis Powers, excepting the northwestern route from Soviet Russia, have been cut off, money which is almighty for the United States and Britain will never be able to display its power. What is actually wanted by Chungking are planes, tanks, gasoline and other war materials. Even if the two democratic nations were to extend from 25 to 30 per cent of the total loans they have given to Chungking during the past five years since the time of the outbreak of the China Affair at this moment, it will never strengthen Chungking's resisting power actually, for hunger cannot be appeased with pictures of eatables. What is really aimed at by the United States and Britain by displaying huge sums of money is the prevention of Chungking's withdrawal from the anti-Japanese camp.

By the first stroke of Japan at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States and Britain have lost their bases in the Pacific and their army and navy forces have been suffering a series of defeats. Quite contrary to their previous boast, these two countries asked Chungking to send troops for the defense of Hongkong, Burma and Malaya. The true aim of their aid toward Chungking was to make it fight against Japan at its own sacrifice. With the United States and Britain about to lose their influence in East Asia now, they are compelled to depend on Chungking's fighting strength. As the result of Anglo-American defeats in the current war, however, Chungking has begun to lose hope for the future of its resistance and is openly discussing a change of its policy.

Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan of the Chungking regime who has been known as the leader of the pro-Soviet faction, at a press interview on January 17, severely assailed the selfish attitudes of the United States and Britain and declared, if they were unable to halt the Japanese advance any longer, Chungking would be compelled to reconsider whether it was profitable to continue resistance against Japan or not. This statement by the eldest son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen is enough to indicate recent political trends in Chungking.

What is reported to be the greatest dissatisfaction of Chungking is the fact that the United States and Britain attach prime importance to the European front and regard the East Asian front as of secondary importance. Although the actual amount of aid sent to Chungking by the two democratic nations are unknown, their help has been indispensable for the continuation of its resistance; but, judging from various circumstances, the actual amount seems to have been insignificant to make Chungking stage effective counter-attacks on this country. Chungking has been demanding them to send munitions and ammunition they have prepared for the European war. This is, however, something impossible for them, for they have no ways or means for transportation. Thus they have no other means but to sent moral support by shouting encouragement.

Results sought by the United States and Britain, however, will likely bring about a reverse effect under the prevailing situation, intensifying the uneasiness of Chungking more than ever. It is because what is actually demanded by Chungking is materials and not paper notes of the United States and Britain. Disappointed in the Anglo-American aid, Chungking will be forced to consider a change in its policy. The American-British idea of trying to buy the lives of the Chinese by money for their own selfish interests must be rejected in the name of all East Asiatic peoples.

Appointment of High Caliber Men

NICHI NICHI

Premier Hideki Tojo recently declared in the Diet that the constructive undertaking contemplated by this country will, in the early stages of war, be commenced under military administration, beginning with those essential for the prosecution of the war. He further stated that preparations will be made for future construction on a large scale and as the defense and maintenance of peace and order are firmly secured, the scope of civilian participation will be extended. In this connection, the Premier further said that the Government intends to leave nothing undone in the formulation and execution of the plan widely mobilizing the talents in Government and civilian circles and their whole-hearted cooperation.

The enforcement of military administration in various southern areas under occupation for the time being is only proper. In order to leave nothing to be desired in the military administration and also for the perfection of a far-sighted policy for Greater East Asia, it is most appropriate to pick up high caliber men from civilian circles and make them participate in our southern policy.

Hidejiro Nagata, member of the House of Peers and former Overseas Minister, and three other statesmen appointed by the Army to undisclosed posts on the spot are men of established reputation in experiences and knowledge. Although conditions of the regions to which they have been appointed undoubtedly vary considerably, we believe they will contribute much to the cause of the State by exerting themselves to the utmost. They had formerly been connected with the governmental service, financial circles and political parties. Although their past experiences vary, we are sure that they will proceed to their new posts like men called to the colors.

The construction of Greater East Asia, needless to say, is the duty imposed on 100,000,000 subjects of the Empire. We hope they will show good examples to those people who are planning to render their services to the State in the southern regions.

Speedy Deliberation

MIYAKO

Since the re-opening of the Imperial Diet session, both the House of Peers and the House of Representatives have been carrying out speedy deliberations of various bills. The bill for the eighth additional extraordinary military expenditures has already been passed by both Houses. The Upper House, already completing its deliberations on 29 bills, sent them to the Lower House, while the latter has almost finished deliberations on 54 bills, including budget bills, excepting those relative to taxation increase. Those still under deliberations are expected to be approved by the Lower House in a few days. The completion of deliberations on numbers of important bills within 10 days after the re-opening is rare in our Diet history, which is only possible by a Diet in wartime. Various bills presented to the current Diet session are limited to those directly connected with the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia. Therefore, not only speed but utmost care is quite necessary.

Various budget bills for the current fiscal year and the 1942-43 fiscal year have been sent to the Upper House following their unanimous approval by the Lower House yesterday. The general account budget estimates for the coming fiscal year, including additional budget estimates, reach ¥8,698,000,000. Since a good portion of expenditures of the War and Navy Ministries have been transferred to the account for extraordinary military expenses, the total amount of the 1942-43 budget estimates show an increase of some ¥400,000,000 in comparison with that of the current fiscal year. We notice that new expenditures have been limited to those urgently needed under the present situation.

Urgency of developing and utilizing economic resources in the southern regions in order to contribute directly to the military operations as well as to perfect our defense structure has been recognized by all circles in the country. Naturally, we are most deeply concerned as to ways and means of resource development in these areas. It is quite clear that the methods made public by President Teiichi Suzuki of the Cabinet Planning Board at the recent session of the Lower House are ones necessary under the present stage of the war and are not permanent. The statement by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya in this connection, in which he said they must be decided carefully considering their relation with Japan's economy, command our keen attention.

There must naturally be considerable difference in methods when peace and order in the occupied areas are completely restored. It must be remembered, however, that methods based on liberalistic ideas will never be allowed in the future.

ROOSEVELT CLAIMED GREAT U.S. LIABILITY

(Continued From Page 1)

on his adopting their haphazard opinions, the President often accepting them promiscuously to please the advisers. This is one of the most predominant reasons for the American defeats in the current war.

When one ponders over the Japan-American talks which took place just before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, one cannot fail to see the disgraceful way in which his advisers dragged Roosevelt to the British side. He was finally influenced by the Morgan plutocracy and those in the Cabinet opposed to Japan including Henry Morgenthau. Now that everything has gone contrary to the high expectations of the President, he is faced with a serious predicament. A man like Roosevelt can hardly find his way out judging from the fact that his career up to now indicates that he is not prepared for setbacks. All in all the existence of such a man in America as its president makes its position very awkward.

His picture in newspapers and magazines, suggest Roosevelt to be of a strong physical constitution. However, he is a victim of chronic infantile paralysis. I met him at the White House several years ago and found him extremely fatigued and devoid of strength. I even thought it almost unimaginable that a man of such weak health could carry on his pressing duties as President of the United States.

What is most notable about American political circles is the fact that there are so few first-rate men. Americans of admittedly great caliber are generally found in business circles. Then again, there are constant frictions among the three divisions of the State, namely, legislative, administrative and judicial. Things planned by the administrative branch are often branded as illegal by the judicial authorities. The same is true of the legislative branch and its relation with other branches of the Government.

Another weak point may be found in the frivolous, and changing public opinion which sways the trends of the national policies of the country. This means that some strategic plans agreed upon among the interested authorities are often altered by public opinion, which is partly responsible for the American defeats in Hawaii and elsewhere. Now it will be very interesting to know what repercussions this influential public opinion will have upon national politics when the whole truth about the naval battles in Hawaii and other places are disclosed before the nation.

The United States is to hold a general election of all members of the House of Representatives at the beginning of November of this year. At the same time there will also be held the election of a third of the senators, as well as that of half of the state governors. It will be the Government's duty, facing this election program, to bring in some favorable situation in the current war for the Government to have popular support.

In short, America is an ill-managed country composed of various elements in its population, each with its own interests to defend. There is no patriotism in the proper sense of the word. The larger part of the population is merely influenced by financial interests.

These disclosures of the situation in America, however, should not give any sense of relief to the Japanese nation, adds the writer in conclusion. Underestimating the enemy is a most dangerous thing. But knowledge of a few things about the United States may help to facilitate her capitulation. The reader should utilize these facts to strengthen the solidarity among the one hundred million people of this country.

Big Enemy Freighter Sunk in Banka Strait

(Continued From Page 1)

naval base and three airdromes are within shooting range of Japanese artillery.

Singapore must be defended as long as possible in order to hinder the Japanese using the base, the London Times said.

Meanwhile, the Swiss Nationalzeitung has reported that following the departure of British women and children, including Indians, only Chinese and Malay civilians remain in Singapore.

The paper expressed doubt whether the natives would be able to stand the terror of modern warfare when the Japanese offensive really begins.

25,000 Troops on Island

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, February 3.—The remaining enemy force in Singapore, whose fate has been virtually sealed by the ever-increasing pressure of the Japanese Forces, is estimated to total 25,000 men, of which one-half is believed to be British troops.

With approximately 50 planes remaining unimpaired, the British apparently have given up their air bases on Singapore Island and are transferring them to points outside the island.

Singapore Radio Silent

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 3.—The Singapore radio station suddenly halted broadcasting last night without previous warning, and failed to resume its program today, the Asahi reported here today from Bangkok.

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Chiang Loan Viewed As Empty Gesture

(Continued From Page 1)

Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States, adding the United States navy must reserve no available means to preserve this contact.

Colonel Knox declared however, that it would be the height of unreasonableness to imagine that naval supremacy could be retrieved immediately, despite generous grants of appropriations.

The expansion of naval strength is conditioned on a prolonged stage of preparation, which is the singular reason why the United States is currently attempting to police the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans with inadequate sea forces, continued Colonel Knox.

Shifting to the Greater East Asia War, Colonel Knox said that the distance of this theater of conflict from the American continent was prohibitive, while the United States' chief interest was being focussed on the vital naval route, the Panama Canal.

The United States navy, he said, is engaged in defense, not only of the United States, but the entire Pacific and Atlantic coastlines of the American continent.

The magnitude of such defense operations in ratio with the facilities at hand is indicative of the difficulties now being encountered by the United States fleet, contended Colonel Knox.

Colonel Knox concluded that the rate of production of airplane engines by the United States would have to be maintained on par with the manufacture of airplane bodies for completely effective expansion of United States' naval strength.

State Finance Plan Outlined for Peers

(Continued From Page 1)

ruary 14. In that event, the session will be adjourned on February 16.

The coming general election to be held on April 30 is the twenty-first general election since the adoption of the parliamentary system. But when past records are studied, it is seen that the members of the House of Representatives are becoming older. That is to say, the average age of the members elected at the first general election held in July, 1890 was 42 years and four months, but since then, at every general election the average age has advanced. It was 44 years and three months at the second election, 44 years and nine months at the third, and 51 years and one month at the thirteenth election. The members elected at the twentieth election held in April, 1937, had an average age of 53 years and nine months, or 11 years and five months older than those elected at the first election.

At the present 79th session, the average age of the members of the Lower House is 57 years and four months.

Then, the membership in the House was at first 300 and at the seventh election held in 1902 it was increased to 376, then at the ninth election, 1904, to 379, at the eleventh election, 1912, to 381, at the fourteenth election, 1920 to 464, and at the sixteenth election, 1928, to 466.

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Glum Future Seen For Burma Capital

(Continued From Page 1)

Japanese as much as possible. It is not our business how much the American and British Governments may rely on the spiritual affinity of the Chungking regime. And we see no importance in such spiritual unity."

With regard to the exchange of diplomats with the United States Government, Mr. Hori pointed out that the original plan was to make Lourenco Marques the port of exchange, but added that final negotiations had not been made. Although the papers reported the news as though the final agreement had already been made, no final settlement had been agreed upon.

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GENERAL BUDGET IS APPROVED BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES; PRINCE MIKASA INSPECTS DIET

Empire's Industrial Capacity Increasing, Declares Kaya

OTHER MEASURES PASSED

Solons Attention Turns to Coming General Elections Scheduled for April 30

The House of Representatives passed the ¥8,800,000,000 1942-43 fiscal year general budget and seven other budgetary bills on Tuesday afternoon.

His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa watched the House as it debated and sanctioned the bills, which carried appropriations for a number of important measures for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Three members, who are representatives of the groups of the House, all spoke in favor of the measures. One of them stated that the ¥8,800,000,000 budget, with more than one-third of the expenditures to be met by tax revenue, was the clearest indication of the immense strength and energy of the Japanese people.

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya drew a glowing picture of the future of industry in the country before the Lower House committee studying the Bank of Japan revision bill. He told the committee that the nation's industrial capacity is increasing rapidly.

The House was called to order at 1:07 p.m.

After it had made a salutation to His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa, who was in the gallery of members of the Imperial Family, it promptly plunged into its business.

7 Bills Tabled

Seven budget bills were tabled; namely,

1. Estimates of revenue and expenditure in the general account for the 1942-43 fiscal year and of revenue and expenditure in various special accounts for the 1942-43 fiscal year.
2. Bill No. 1 concerning contracts whose cost is to be borne by the treasury outside the budget.
3. First additional estimates for the general account in the 1941-42 fiscal year.
4. First additional estimates for various special accounts in the 1941-42 fiscal year.
5. First additional estimates for the general account in the 1942-43 fiscal year.
6. Additional estimates of revenue and expenditure in various special accounts for the 1942-43 fiscal year.
7. Bill No. 2, concerning contracts whose cost is to be borne by the treasury outside the budget.

These seven bills were tabled in a bunch.

Kozo Matsumura, chairman of the budget committee, reported on the proceedings of his committee, telling how it had thought fit to approve these measures without change.

In the debate which ensued, Budayu Kogure, of the Giin Domei the largest group of the House, said that he was not surprised by the huge total of the general budget, being a wartime budget.

Eliminate Inflation

All he wanted the Government to do, he went on, was to make sure of executing the budget in a manner which would eliminate the danger of inflation.

He also put it to the Government to carry out reforms in the nation's official structure to enable it to deal effectively with domestic problems arising out of the situation, finding the country carrying on the greatest war in world history.

He concluded his speech in support of the measures before the House by requesting the Tojo Cabinet to take the initiative in the improvement of official discipline.

The views of the Dokokai, a minority group, on the general budget were presented by Seijun Ando, chief secretary of the old Seiyukai.

He felicitated himself on the budget because of the fact that one-third of the expenditures in the budget would be met by revenue from taxes falling on the people at large. He said that the very budget was clear indication of the formidable strength and energy of the Japanese people.

In supporting the budget, he expressed a wish that the Government would establish a gigantic organization to engage exclusively in the development of resources of fuel in Japan Proper and overseas possessions.

Yoshimichi Kuboi, speaking for the First Lobby, said that he felt infinite pleasure in having an opportunity of speaking in support of a budget carrying appropriations for measures necessary to construct the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa arrived at the Diet building at 12:45 p.m. Subsequently His Imperial Highness went into the room for exclusive use by members of the Imperial Family. There, His Imperial Highness granted audiences to Speaker Kazutami Tago of the House of Representatives, Vice-Speaker Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, Chief

(Continued on Page 2)

Exchange of Diplomats Interned in U.S., Europe Agreed, Says Havas

The United States State Department Monday concluded negotiations with Germany and Italy on the exchange of diplomatic officials interned in respective countries, according to a Havas Buenos Aires dispatch to the Asahi. Under the agreement signed between the United States and these Axis Powers, all the German and Italian diplomats in the United States will be sent on board an American ship to Lisbon, where all American diplomats in Europe will be embarked on the same ship for home.

EIRE PREMIER RAPS LANDING OF TROOPS

Valera Sore U.S. Turned Down His Proposal and Brought Soldiers to Ireland

PROTESTS TO AMERICA

North Ireland to Check Fifth Column Activities of Eire Nationals

Domei

BERNE, February 2.—Immediately after the landing of United States troops in North Ireland, Premier Eamon de Valera of Eire was reported by a London Times dispatch here today to have sent President Roosevelt a message stating that if the United States Government obtained the consent of North Ireland for annexation to Eire, the Eire Government would recognize the construction and use of naval bases in North Ireland by the United States and Great Britain.

Failure on the part of the United States to consider the Eire proposal is the reason why Premier de Valera has lodged a protest with the United States on the troop landings on Ireland, the report said.

Checks 5th Columnists

Domei

BERNE, February 2.—Authorities in North Ireland have taken measures to control fifth column activities of Eire nationals in North Ireland in view of the strained relations which has developed between the two countries since the landing of United States troops in North Ireland, according to a London dispatch of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung received here today.

British Scheme Revealed

Since the commencement of the European war the London Government with all the powers at its disposal has endeavored to break Eire's determined status of neutrality by persuading the neighboring Free State to place its territory, with all its rich bases, at Britain's disposal, says the Berlin Local Anzeiger.

For various reasons Eire's stand is of the greatest importance to Britain's war conduct.

Firstly the geographical position of Ireland make it an important outpost from which the shipping lanes in the Atlantic can be conveniently supervised and protected. Irish air and submarine bases would be particularly suited, as they are located approximately 500 kilometers further west than the British bases and thus would enable the British forces to make use of a considerably greater scope of action for operations in the air and by sea.

Secondly Ireland is particularly well suited as a supply base for Anglo-American shipping and thus could render invaluable services toward alleviating Britain's serious supply problem.

Thirdly defense measures against a possible invasion of the British Isles could be taken much easier if Ireland would be included into the defense system of Britain.

The position of Ireland has thus created a factor the utilization or neglect of which may influence the conduct of the war by Britain decisively. However, in the past Britain has constantly rewarded the importance of Ireland's position with ingratitude. Throughout the history of the world one hardly finds a more appropriate example of brutality, senseless destruction and undying hatred of one country toward another as shown in the attitude exhibited by Britain toward Eire.

The Irish fight for freedom has lasted eight centuries, certainly a long enough time to create an almost instinctive aversion in the heart of every Irishman against anything British. Thus if Britain expects any aid from a nation she has been suppressing for centuries, she expects a miracle to happen.

As Britain however, has no time to wait for miracles, London endeavors to woo the emerald isle by employing purely earthly methods. The Free

(Continued on Page 2)

Hot Presents

A Japanese artillery unit bombarding a certain enemy defense position somewhere in the Philippines, throwing hot souvenirs at the defenders. Weather in these parts is reported to be that of a severe mid-summer. (Censored by the War Ministry)

BASTICO DECORATED FOR AFRICAN DRIVE

Awarded Military Cross of Savoia, Highest Italian Decoration

Domei

ROME, February 2.—King Emperor Victor Emmanuel III has awarded General Ettore Bastico, supreme commander of the Italian forces in North Africa, the Military Cross of Savoia.

The highest Italian decoration has been given General Bastico in recognition of his services in smashing an enemy superior in force and means, forcing the British to lose ground which they had conquered with the utmost difficulties.

The rapid, victorious Axis action has been formulated by General Bastico, assisted by Colonel-General Erwin Rommel, supreme commander of German troops in North Africa.

The reward is in recognition of meritorious acts during the first part of the fighting and for skilful actions undertaken in order to keep full forces for a battle which is the biggest in the military history of Africa.

Nazi Infantry Active

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 2.—One infantry division, made up mostly of Germans from the Danube Valley, resisted strong Soviet attacks for several days in a section east of Charkov in the course of severe defensive fighting in the Donetz basin.

The enemy drove fresh reinforcements consisting of four whole regiments toward the German lines during four days of incessant attacks supported by strong Soviet artillery fire. Wave upon wave of the Bolshevist attackers collapsed in the German fire. In this sector alone, the Soviets lost more than 885 dead and more than 1,100 wounded.

BRAZIL TO REORGANIZE DOMESTIC STRUCTURE

To Bring Policies in Line With Pro-America Sentiment Of Vargas

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 2.—Political circles in Uruguay believe that an important reorganization will be carried out shortly in Brazil in order to bring Brazilian domestic policies in line with the pro-United States change in foreign policy, according to a Montevideo report received here today.

Measures for the expulsion of opposing elements including a number of well-known statesmen likely will be taken, these quarters declared.

Meanwhile, Dr. Getulio Dornelles Vargas, Brazilian President, is expected to sign an executive order tomorrow allowing formerly prominent Brazilian leaders who are in exile in foreign countries to return to Brazil, the report stated.

Army and Navy Air Forces Pound Extensive Areas in South Seas

AIRFIELDS IN DUTCH ISLANDS BOMBED

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—While revealing they have received information of Japanese occupation of Pontianak, on the western coast of Dutch Borneo, the Netherlands East Indies High Command declared today that Japanese planes have been bombing various airfields in the Netherlands East Indies for the past 24 hours, according to a Batavia report received here. An undisclosed sector in the Celebes Islands has been bombed by a squadron of Japanese Army planes, the report stated.

ENEMY TRANSPORTS SUNK OFF SUMATRA

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 2.—Japanese naval planes operating along the coast of Sumatra about noon today located an enemy transport of 3,000 tons, sailing southward from Singapore in the Banka Strait, and attacked and sank the vessel. During one week from January 25 to 31, Japanese naval planes operating along the Sumatra coast attacked and sank six enemy transports, including two vessels of 5,000 tons, one of 4,000 tons, one of 3,000 tons, one of 1,000 tons and one of 200 tons. Naval bombers also greatly damaged five enemy vessels and partially damaged three others along the same coast.

Today's Press Comments

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 4, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Imperial Army Now Master of Malay Peninsula

YOMIURI—The Imperial Army Forces operating on the Malay front entered Johore Bharu at 4:45 p.m. on January 31 and have completed the occupation of the last stronghold of the British behind Singapore.

Now the Japanese are preparing to launch a general offensive on the lone isle of Singapore. The British under Lieutenant-General Percival who have taken refuge in this doomed city are pinning their forlorn hope on the mammoth guns of the numerous fortresses there to check the irresistible advance of the Japanese. With both sea power and air power in Japanese hands, their resistance, however desperate, is bound to be limited. Prime Minister Churchill has already told the British people that they must be prepared to receive a piece of news even more grave than the British defeat on the Malay Peninsula.

Singapore is doomed and the hour of its fall is fast drawing near. We hope our officers and men will let them have it.

Solution of the Housing Problem

HOCHI—The issue over clothing has been settled with the enforcement of a rationing system but the acute shortage of living quarters is yet to be solved.

It is reported that in Germany, an average of approximately 300,000 houses were constructed annually before the outbreak of the second World War and that in America over 100,000 houses were built each year to cope with possible difficulties in the future.

Under the current state of affairs in Japan, it would not be an excessive measure to commandeer shrines, inns, villas, and large mansions having room for further accommodations. During the current Diet session, official discussions were held on the question of exchanging living quarters among those in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kawasaki and Yokosuka through the medium of the respective municipal officials. This indeed is an intelligent proposal befitting the prevailing conditions.

It is hoped that the Government officials will take appropriate measures to bring about a speedy solution of the acute shortage of dwellings now facing the different cities.

National Funds and Financial Demand

NICHI NICHI—Compared with the pre-China Affair days, the aggregate amount of the estimate for the fiscal year of 1942-43, including the general account and the extraordinary war expenditure, has increased by nearly eleven-fold.

In this connection, the lowering of the people's living and increased savings are of vital importance. In other words, taking the people of Japan as a whole, each one must live on one-third of his monthly income, allocating the remaining two-thirds for taxes, savings, and other important fields.

Such may not necessarily be appropriate to the people in general, but the fact remains that the lowering of living expenditures and the increase in savings are of prime im-

(Continued on Page 2)

NEW SIEGE WARFARE IS PLANNED BY ARMY

Lieutenant-Colonel Hotta Says Decisive Methods Being Evolved to Take Singapore

Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshiaki Hotta, of the army press section, commenting on Japan's offensive plans regarding Singapore, Monday said that the Imperial Army is planning unique as well as decisive methods for the capture of the British naval base.

Continuing, Lieutenant-Colonel Hotta said that this was evident in the hurricane advance made by the Imperial Army during the last month and since the commencement of the Malay operations. He said there were still about 14,000 British troops in Singapore.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hotta declared that British defense preparations must be completed by now, adding that the Japanese offensive strategy will be unique, decisive and skilfully carried out.

Commenting on the Bataan war front, he said that United States troops were utilizing convenient geographical positions, so it was natural that Japanese troops should be taking time in annihilating the enemy. He said Japanese strategy was steady and sure, with final victory assured in the near future.

DUTCH-U.S. CONFERENCE HELD IN WASHINGTON

Information Exchanged Regarding Joint Interest of Netherlands, America

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—E. N. van Kleffens, Foreign Minister of the exiled Netherlands Government, accompanied by Dr. Alexander Loundon, Dutch Minister to the United States, conferred yesterday with Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, for an exchange of information regarding the joint interests of the United States and the Netherlands, according to a Washington report received here today.

Mr. Hull stated at his press conference later that he was not in a position to divulge whether or not the discussion pertained to the Pacific military conference.

Mr. Hull declared that he was not yet able to state whether a trade agreement between the United States and the Netherlands will be concluded.

He revealed that discussions with regard to post-war problems will take place at a later date.

To Exchange Envoys

Domei

VICHY, February 2.—Canadian Prime Minister, William Lyon Mackenzie King, today announced that negotiations are under way between representatives of the Canadian and Soviet Governments in London for the exchange of diplomatic envoys, according to a Havas dispatch reaching here from Ottawa.

JAPANESE BOMBERS CONTINUE TO HAMMER SINGAPORE ISLE; ARTILLERY SWINGS INTO ACTION

U.S. Orders Recall Of Volunteer Pilots Sent to Chungking

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 2.—The United States has ordered the recall of all United States pilots who have volunteered for service in the Chungking air force in order to strengthen home air defenses, according to a London dispatch received here today, quoting the Daily Express. The volunteer air corps formed by United States pilots at Chungking will be disbanded and the pilots incorporated in the United States air force, the report said. United States pilots in Chungking had been ordered to Burma by General Chiang Kai-shek and had undertaken the defense of the Burma road under the direction of the British air force.

4 CIVILIAN LEADERS GIVEN VITAL POSTS

Marquis Tokugawa, Nagata, Murata, and Sunada Selected by War Ministry

GRANTED SHIN-IN RANK

Authorities Ask Services of These Men to Assist Commanders on Spot

Four prominent civilians have been appointed to unannounced posts of utmost importance in the war areas. Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, member of the House of Peers; Hidejiro Nagata, former Railways Minister and Overseas Minister; Shozo Murata, former Communications and Railways Minister; and hSigemori Sunada, recently resigned member of the Diet, are the men chosen for this vital mission.

The appointments made under the date of January 31 and announced jointly by the Cabinet and the War Ministry Tuesday, were explained as being logical consequences of the successful progress of the War of Greater East Asia. The appointees, it is understood, are to attend to various affairs at the instance of the War Ministry. All except Marquis Tokugawa are to be accorded the treatment of Shin-nin rank the highest grade in the official service.

Favorable reaction is being noted in connection with the appointment of these prominent civilians to posts in the military service. Calling attention to Premier Hideki Tojo's characterization of the present war as a total war calling for the perfect solidarity of the military and the civilian population, Domei predicts that Japan's construction and rehabilitation program in the southern regions will be a deciding factor in the outcome of the struggle.

The central military authorities have already selected many able men from the various ministries of the Government and from private quarters to assist them, it is pointed out. That these civilians have been asked to assist the military commanders on the spot in vital war areas amply bespeaks for the Government's preparedness for construction as well as for war, comments Domei.

Mr. Nagata is a member of the House of Peers and President of the Imperial Educational Association. He was once principal of the Sumoto Middle School in Hyogo Prefecture, but later entered the Government service. When the late Count Shimpei Goto was Home Minister, Mr. Nagata served as Director of the Police Affairs Bureau under him. Also when Count Goto was Mayor of Tokyo, he was deputy-mayor. In 1930 he was himself elected Mayor of Tokyo. It was in 1936 that he was appointed Overseas Minister. Later, he was made Railways Minister.

Mr. Murata was president of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for many years. Before he was made the company's head, he was its vice-president under Mr. Keijiro Hori. He was made Communications Minister concurrently holding the portfolio of Railways in the Konoye Cabinet. He is now a member of the House of Peers.

Mr. Sunada was once an influential member of the Seiyukai, now defunct political party of the House of Representatives. He was elected member of the Diet eight times from Hyogo Prefecture. He once held the post of Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. It was only about 10 days ago that Mr. Sunada tendered his resignation as a member of the Diet to take up his new post on the spot.

Marquis Tokugawa is a descendant of the former feudal lord of Nagoya. He is an influential member of the House of Peers. In 1927 he visited Johore and engaged in large scale tiger hunting with Sultan Ibrahim of Johore, with whom he has been on intimate terms since then.

Fires Break Out in Five Places With Violent Explosions

LONDON PRESS GLOOMY

Swedish Papers Play Up Sensationally Sweeping Japanese Victory in Malaya

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, February 3.—Streaking across a cloudless, moonlit sky, Japanese bombers, heavily loaded with high explosives, last night hurtled down on Singapore Island, subjecting Britain's Asiatic Gibraltar to a furious assault as Japanese and British artillery exchanged sporadic fire across the narrow Johore Strait below them.

Observers, standing on a hilltop commanding a panoramic view of Singapore Island, witnessed terrific explosions and pillars of flame break out in five places on the island as relays of Japanese raiders screamed overhead to blast British positions.

Searchlight batteries, penciling out into the night, formed a veritable display of fireworks and Japanese warplanes threading their way through the silver rays could be seen gingerly dodging bursting anti-aircraft shells and plunging down toward enemy positions.

As Japanese bombers came out of their dives, terrific explosions followed and observers felt the reverberations shake the ground they were standing on.

Fires caused by the Japanese air attack continued to blaze merrily far into the night after the raiders had accomplished their mission.

British Press Pessimistic

Domei

BERNE, February 2.—With the exchange of fire between Japanese Forces from Johore Bharu and the British on Singapore island under way, the British press is pessimistic over the ability of the allies to defend Singapore successfully, London dispatches revealed here today.

The Manchester Guardian declared that the defense of Singapore depends upon "the number of fighters Britain can send."

"We must admit that the siege of Singapore has only begun, and capitulation is inevitable if waves of reinforcements cannot be maintained," the Guardian said.

Meanwhile, the London Times asserted that "transportation of naval and air forces to the battle region is a very laborious, dangerous and slow task."

"A certain time is necessary before Britain and the United States can assemble sufficient forces to defeat the Japanese superiority," the Times declared.

Swedish Press Comments

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 2.—With all Swedish vernaculars sensationally playing up the sweeping Japanese victory in Malaya, neutral observers here have voiced their belief that Singapore will be unable to make a protracted stand despite British claims that reinforcements are en route to Singapore.

These observers discount allied assertions that Singapore, once taken, can ever be recaptured from the Japanese, pointing out that the Japanese will be in overwhelmingly superior positions to beat off any allied counter offensives.

Commenting on the battle of Singapore, these observers declared that the Japanese should be able to capture the stronghold because of their complete command of the air and sea and because of their ability to carry out a withering offensive from positions in Malaya.

On Singapore Situation

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—Lord Strabolgi, British labor leader in the House of Lords, speaking in London on the situation at Singapore, today declared, "We must accept the fact that large docks and air bases on the north side of the island will now be battered to pieces, according to United Press reports received here from the British capital today.

Lord Strabolgi declared that if the Japanese use the Malacca Straits, "they could blockade Rangoon and prevent us from sending supplies over the Burma road to China."

"They could also interfere with reinforcements from Europe for Burma, the Netherlands East Indies and Australia, although the United States could send reinforcements to Australia," Lord Strabolgi stated.

London Still Worried

United States claims of "war successes" have not resulted in diminishing London's grave anxiety over the crumbling British positions in East Asia, it was reported here from London today.

All British circles have expressed serious concern, especially over Singapore and Burma, as pessimistic news flow in from all fronts in the Pacific area including the Japanese capture of Moulmein, strategic key-point in Burma, commencement of the siege of Singapore, last stronghold of British

(Continued on Page 2)

DISAGREEMENT SEEN WITHIN ENEMY CAMP

Serious Discord Arises as to Next Military Base With Singapore Fall

The impending fall of Singapore is causing the Anglo-American Powers to try feverishly to effect a fundamental reconstruction of their strategy in the Pacific, but they are in serious disagreement concerning the selection of the next military base, reports a special correspondent of the Asahi from Buenos Aires.

For the prosecution of the second World War, an organ known as the Anglo-American Joint War Council is being contemplated at Washington which is to be comprised of three "brain trusters" each from London and Washington. The three representatives of Britain are to act in accordance with instructions from London, and consequently, it will be necessary to hold a Roosevelt-Churchill conference whenever a difference of opinion is created during the strategic discussions.

Apart from this body, the formation of a similar Council among America, Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and the Netherlands East Indies for the execution of war in the Pacific is being proposed, but where the headquarters is to be situated is still undecided.

Lack of Confidence

It is believed most likely, however, that due to the lack of confidence and dissatisfaction concerning England, on the part of Australia and New Zealand, the headquarters for this body will also be located in Washington. A final conference in this connection was held at the meeting of the Australian Cabinet on February 1, while Cordell Hull, the American Secretary of State, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, Richard Gardiner Casey, Australian Minister to Washington, E. N. van Kleffens, the Netherlands East Indies Foreign Minister, and Hubertus J. van Mook, Deputy Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, likewise conferred at Washington over the same subject.

The organ for mapping out Pacific strategy was thus about completed when the countries came face to face with the virtual collapse of Singapore, necessitating a further reconstruction in the general composition of the body. The headquarters organization was seen to be too complicated to cope with the lightning speed with which the Japanese operations were being carried out, and already opinions are being voiced for the simplification of the organ among military experts both in American and England.

At the outset, the Chungking Administration was to have been included in the Allied Joint War Council, but it was eventually ruled that General Chiang Kai-shek and his henchmen should be left out, their participation in the conference to be arranged only when special necessity should present itself.

Closely following the last Roosevelt-Churchill meeting, the two countries were forced to admit the failure of the newly proposed body. The fact that the British desire to institute the newly proposed body in London was overruled clearly indicates the disunion of the British Empire.

Wavell Chief Commander

The supreme commander of the Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific is General Sir Archibald Wavell, under whom are placed Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek; Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic Fleet; and General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the American and Filipino Army in the Philippines. The supreme commander of the Allied forces centering around the base at Hawaii is Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the American Pacific Fleet, while the supreme commanders in Panama and the eastern Carribean are respectively a lieutenant-general and the commander-in-chief of the Puerto Rico garrison.

The most important problem under the current situation is the next location of the Anglo-American military base after the Japanese Forces take command of the South Pacific.

The two countries continue to brag about their defending this area to the last, but this is only a gesture to save face, so to speak, and in reality, they are placing vital importance on the question as to where their next military base should be located.

According to information emanating from Australia of late, the last strategic base in the Pacific will be in Australia. This, however, is a grave problem for Britain, because in such an event she will be obliged to stand helplessly by while India is wrested away from her. A reliable source in London pointed out recently that the menace to Rangoon is tantamount to a grave danger to India.

The London radio, on the other hand, broadcast on February 1 that the stubborn operation of the German forces on the southern front indicates a plan of Japan, Germany and Italy to meet at India this coming spring.

General opinion among the military authorities in London oppose the plan of Sir Archibald of shifting the next military base to Australia. These circles are resolved to center the future defense in India at the sacrifice of Australia.

If, in spite of these circumstances, the next military base is established in Australia, then it should be considered that such an outpost would exist in name only, leaving a fundamental gap in the strategy between Britain and the United States.

Should this happen, it is believed most probable that America will concentrate her efforts in stabilizing her fortress in Hawaii, taking very little interest in Pacific operations with Britain. The more so since it is held among the military experts in the United States that the hopes of carrying out guerrilla tactics, recovering the lost territories in the Pacific, etc. are hardly possible, now that bases in the Southwestern Pacific have been crushed by the Imperial Forces.

However, no information whatsoever concerning the negotiations, if any, between the United States and the Soviet Union is available, keeping the world in complete darkness in so far as this question is concerned.

At any rate, it is generally believed that the vital phase of American strategy against Japan will be unmasked by this spring and that the climax of the conflict between Japan and the United States will appear more tangible by that time.

Out With Anglo-Saxons!

On the occasion of Setsubun-ye observed on Tuesday when each Japanese householder scattered parched beans in his house to exorcise evils and usher in fortune, an exotic atmosphere was given at the Myohoji Temple at Horinouchi, Tokyo, for the nephew of Premier Luang Pibul of Thailand, left in above photo and attired in ceremonial robe, also participated in the bizarre ceremony. Perhaps as he threw the beans to the avid spectators, he was shouting, "Out with the Anglo-Saxons; In with the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere!"

Eire Premier Raps Landing of Troops

(Continued from Page 1)

State is placed between two fires, viz. Britain and the United States. Attempts are made to intervene with the integrity of Eire from the British position of Ulster either directly or by penetrating the border with propaganda.

Strong support is given to the American demands for the establishment of bases in Ireland. This demand is incidentally given more and more prominence in the U.S. press and probably has also been the subject of the recent repeated enquiries by Washington in Dublin. No hesitancy has been shown to make the vital U.S. supplies to Eire a determining factor dependent on Eire's yielding to U.S. demands.

Despite all, the Irish government has remained firm, as it maintained the attitude that the present conflict is no concern of hers. She still remembers how poorly Irish aid to Britain was rewarded in the last war.

Lately, the method has been adopted of employing the strong Irish factor amongst the U.S. population to induce Dublin to change its present attitude. However, since the Irish in the United States have always taken an active interest in the policy of their country of origin, and have furthermore played an important role by rendering financial aid, these U.S. citizens of Irish extraction, remembering former humiliations suffered at the hands of Britain, can hardly be expected to feel the least bit inclined to alter the stand of the country of their fathers. For the present Eire will remain firm and retain her bases for her own use.

JEWISH STATE PLANNED

To Guarantee U.S. Interests in Near East

Transocean

ANKARA, January 23.—On the occasion of a reception given by the Association of Jewish Journalists in Palestine last week in honor of the American Consul General Pinkerton in Jerusalem, the U.S. Consul General confirmed the intention of President Roosevelt to create an independent Jewish state in the Near East.

Consul General Pinkerton declared that the American entry into the war was a final guarantee, that such a Jewish state would be inaugurated and be entrusted with the representation of American financial and commercial interests in the Near East.

Ex-Member of Peers Dies

Ichiro Hoshijima, former member of the House of Peers, died at his home in Okayama Prefecture, on February 2 at 6 a.m., according to Domei. The aged ex-member of the House of Peers was a recipient of the Fourth Order of Merit for his distinguished services. He was 84 years old. The last rites will take place at 2 p.m. on February 5 at the home of the deceased.

General Budget Gets Lower House Sanction

(Continued From Page 1)

Secretary Misao Oki, and other officials of the House.

At 1:05 p.m., His Imperial Highness appeared in the chamber.

When His Imperial Highness seated himself in the gallery of members of the Imperial Family on the second floor, all national legislators present made a profound obeisance with their faces turned toward His Imperial Highness.

His Imperial Highness watched the House as it debated and passed the 1942-43 general budget.

Productive Capacity Increase

The nation's productive capacity is advancing rapidly, Finance Minister Kaya declared in the course of his answer to a questioner in the Lower House committee dealing with the Bank of Japan revision bill on Tuesday.

The Minister's heartening statement laid to rest reports in circulation among a group of people alleging a decline in the output of certain categories of goods in the country.

"I am not in a position to publish figures of the production of vital goods. But I can state that there is a rapid increase in the output of commodities needed for the effort to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia.

"I take the opportunity of pointing out that there is absolutely no foundation for the fears expressed in some quarters that the increase of industrial output is not as rapid as the increase in the amount of funds invested in the industries.

"The scale on which Japan is engaged in military operations as well as the manner in which we are strengthening defenses in the north should be a reminder of the fact that Japan's industrial capacity is gaining rapidly.

"I admit that production does not increase as it should in some branches of industry. I should like to blame this state of affairs on the fact that these particular industries are not receiving enough materials to enable them to operate at capacity.

"I also admit that there are some heavy industries whose production is not in step with the amount of capital invested in them.

"The Government is striving its utmost to attain a condition, wherein all important industries in the nation can make a full demonstration of their productive power."

General Election Taken Up

The Lower House legislators are beginning to turn their minds to the general election set for April 30 of this year as they are coming to the end of their legislative work, which they expect to finish for all practical ends by the middle of this month.

Meanwhile, the negotiating committee of the Lower House held a meeting on Tuesday morning. The discussion resulted in an agreement for the creation of a commission of experts to make recommendations to the negotiating committee for ensuring that the coming national elections will be perfectly clean.

The motive of the negotiating committee was the desire to see the election of a new House, which would work to its utmost for service.

The commission of experts will comprise Dr. Ichiro Kiyose, Eikichi Katsuda, Taiichi Kato, Ippu Nakai, Shizuo Makino, Kokichi Ueda and Kotaro Sakuda, of the Yokusan Domei; Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, of the Dokokai, Inajiro Asanuma, of the First Lobby, and Yoichi Kuramoto, of the Koa Domei.

The body will be presided over by Speaker Tago. He will be assisted by Vice-Speaker Uchigasaki and Chief Secretary of the House, Oki.

ASKS LATIN AMERICA NOT TO GET INVOLVED

Waseda Professor Warns Against U.S. Maneuvers to Make Use of Latins

Dr. Tomio Nakano, dean of the Political Faculty at the Waseda University, writing in the Yomiuri, urges the Latin countries of South America to disabuse their minds of the idea of making common cause with the United States and to stand at the side of Japan in the Greater East Asia War which is a war for the elimination of vicious American and British influences from not only East Asia but at the same time from the world.

P.I. Already Freed

Dr. Nakano calls the attention of the Latin countries to the fact that in the Greater East Asia War, Japan has already liberated the Philippine Islands from the shackles which have been imposed by the United States in pursuit of a policy of dominating the world.

"Cable dispatches tell of the action of South American countries in declaring war on the Axis Powers. Manifestly the move has taken under an agreement reached at the recent Foreign Ministers' Pan-American Conference.

"I regret the action of these Latin American countries because it means that they have agreed to get into a position of puppets in the hands of the United States. These countries possess vast natural resources. They ought to have known better than to subordinate themselves to the United States whose policy of dominating the world with the power of the dollar is about to prove its own undoing.

Independence Threatened

"Ever since these Latin American Republics achieved independence a century ago, the United States has been working to reduce them to a position similar to that of the Balkan States. Of late the independence of these countries has been seriously impaired. For this, a United States dreaming of dominating the world is to blame. Britain, Germany, and Italy had nothing to do with that.

"As early as the latter part of the eighteenth century the United States set out on the conquest of other countries. California and Texas were seized from Mexico. The beginning of the nineteenth century saw America pursuing with furious energy a policy of expansion by conquest. The United States took the Philippine Islands from Spain, as a result of the American-Spanish War. Traceable to the victory scored by America in the Spanish war are the numerous interests it now possesses in several countries of Central and South America.

"It was not until after the first World War that America turned its attention seriously to the exploitation of South America. It eliminated British influenes from most South American countries. From this time on South America generally came under American influence.

No Resentment Felt

"We do not resent the action of South American countries in declaring war on us and our European Allies. These countries are under the domination of the United States which evidently is bent on using these countries as tools. Our enemies are the United States and Britain which went to dominate all the other nations of the world. The aim of the Greater East Asia War is to purge the world of of all American and British influences which are harmful to the human race. Japan has already liberated the Philippine Islands from the American yoke. It will not be long before all pernicious American influences are eliminated from South America."

BRITISH BATTLESHIPS STILL UNDER REPAIRS

Left at Alexandria for Fear of Further Italian Attacks At Sea

Transocean

ROME, January 22.—The two British battleships damaged in Alexandria harbor by an attack by Italian assault boats on December 18 are apparently still aground, the Messaggero reports today on the basis of information received by the paper.

It reports that the British at first intended to have the warships, after emergency repairs, transferred to another harbor for final repairs. However, in view of the danger which the ships would run in their incompletely repaired state on such a journey, they have been left in Alexandria.

The Messaggero points out that the French battleships which were seized by the British after the armistice were intentionally spared an attack during the Italian raid on Alexandria.

CLIPPERS REQUISITIONED

U.S. Navy Using Them to Meet Aircraft Shortage

Domei

BERLIN, February 2.—The United States navy has requisitioned four of the six clipper passenger seaplanes of the Pan-American Airways Company on the trans-Atlantic run from New York to Lisbon in order to supplement the scarcity of navy aircraft, the German News Agency reported from Lisbon today.

The remaining two Pan-American clipper seaplanes are unable to handle the passenger and freight traffic as only one round-trip a week is being made on the trans-Atlantic service, D.N.B. said.

Vichy Uninformed

Domei

VICHY, February 2.—Well-informed quarters here today professed ignorance of reports that British troops have occupied Saint Pierre and Miguelon islands off the coast of Newfoundland, which were seized by de Gaullist forces last month.

DEBATES IN ENGLAND INDICATE WEAKNESS

Talk About How Long War Will Last Only Reveals Nation's Vulnerability

The arguments on the possible length of the present conflict present at least one interesting aspect; they reveal by their contents the condition in the countries in which this question is debated most, comments Transocean.

Whether the present war will be of long or short duration only interests those who must fear they might either lost their strength, or that their supplies will give out. Germany certainly has no cause for alarm due to the acquisition of the Ukraine with its abundant yield of agricultural products and more so since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

A bigger problem presents itself to the British who are crowded on their island and are cut off from the resources of their Empire, having been dependent for three fourths of their food supply on overseas provisions.

For the British, the problem as to how long their island can stand the incessant bombings of the Luftwaffe and how long they can hold out under the steadily tightening blockade is a problem of life and death; it challenges their very existence.

Veiled by propaganda exaggerations, the question of whether it would be more advisable to bring the war to a quick conclusion, or whether one should match one's strength and resources with those of the enemy by drawing out the hour of decision is discussed.

It appears only natural that the British alliance with the United States should daily gain more prominence in the face of the present state of affairs. Those who have faith in an outdrawn conflict emphasize that the decision can be postponed only as long as one can rely on the American ally.

Yet those who favor an early conclusion of the present war argue that it would not be wise to create a state of affairs which would place the Empire into total dependency on the United States. A British paper in this connection wrote: "Victory is a glorious price, but glory will be a poor consolation if we are compelled to relinquish the spoils achieved with so much toil, sweat and blood." How terrible will the price be if the laurels of victory cannot be affixed to the Union Jack?

Circles the British public who foresee the improbability of a victory in the event of a long drawn out war opine that a negotiated peace would be the best solution, or rather the only possible solution. These circles however are apt to forget that Germany will certainly not conclude a peace on the conditions which Britain would possibly demand. Furthermore they forget to account for the fact that, meanwhile, the United States have taken the lead in determining the conduct of the war and that the United States will do everything possible to keep England going for the American cause.

The whole debate on the possible duration of the war clearly reveals the desperate plight of the British Government. This is clearly shown in the opinion expressed by the above British paper, which writes as follows on the subject: "Either we accept the counsel of those advising a speedly conclusion of the war and conduct negotiations as soon as possible by waiting for an opportune moment, depending on the British navy as a guarantor for the adherence of the enemy to the articles of the prospective treaty, or else we decide to conduct a lengthy war and fight till the end, which would be 1945 at the very earliest. In the meantime we would endeavor to watch the increasing waste of our raw-material resources and manpower."

This utterance can be looked upon as nothing but a desperate cry for peace, and though this opinion, does not come from official sources, nevertheless it may be looked upon as reflecting, to a great extent, British public opinion, and thus depicts the true state of affairs in the Britisn Isles. Nevertheless the British publication seems to forget, that the British Navy cannot any more be looked upon as a criterion of Britain's naval might in the face of the recent heavy setbacks suffered in East Asia at the hands of the Japanese Imperial Navy. Furthemore the British seem to forget the American desire to take into its own hands the fate of the British Empire so as to become the heir to Britain's crumbling Imperialism.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

portance and of urgent nature. Consequently, the public should be willing to extend their cooperation to the national policy and the successful prosecution of the war.

The General Election

CHUGAI—The general elections have been set for April 30. The Government is pinning much hope on the commission of experts which has been created by the negotiating body of the Lower House to study ways of insuring that the coming election will be perfectly clean. It is a pity that the election law has not been reformed. It is extremely doubtful if a new House which would behave in a manner befitting the elective chamber of a nation carrying on a major war will be returned in an election held under conditions which are admittedly unsatisfactory. The Government ought to have revised the election law to enfranchize only the heads of families or households before setting itself to hold a general election.

Rapid Japanese Advance Down Malaya Into Johore Bharu Vividly Described

Domei

ON THE MALAY WEST COAST, February 2.—With the Johore Bharu fall having terminated the 55 days' fighting, sunburnt Japanese soldiers, who literally went through hell and fire in their lightning campaign through Malayan jungles, were having their first rest today in the vicinity of Johore Bharu. These were veterans who had survived hard battles at Muar, Bakri Paritsulong, Batu Pahat, Sengarang, Regit, and Benut. They often went with scantly food rations and were sometimes forced to resort to eat pineapples in order to quench their thirst under the scorching heat, owing to the complete lack of water.

But all is quiet now and today your correspondent saw some of them resting in pineapple fields, others bathing in a brook running through a rubber plantation.

With a map spread before him a Japanese unit commander who led his forces bravely but was wounded and carried on a stretcher, emotionally told the correspondent that his officers and men fought bravely.

"Outstanding feature of the battles fought in the Malay western coast was that we forestalled the enemy's action and annihilated them. With high degree of mobility our forces proved too much for the enemy," the commander said.

He added that of enemy encountered he found Anzacs strongest, next Indians, and weakest Tommy Atkins. "All in all I must say that the enemy put up stiff resistance which is apparent from the fact that during the past 23 days there were only six days when we did not hear gunfire. Those were days when we had as many as three encounters a day and all big ones at that."

Citing a particular incident the commander said, "one day after we crossed Regit river, the enemy whom we encircled counter-attacked us with three tanks followed by more than a dozen of armored cars and literally poured squalls of fire upon our headquarters, however, we cut off their retreat and finished them." The commander asserted that the fall of Singapore is now in sight.

JOHORE SULTAN SAYS HE WILL COOPERATE

Expresses Willingness to Do His Part—Thanks Army For Protection

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, February 2.—Sir Ibrahim, Sultan of Johore State, yesterday, told a Domei correspondent that he was highly relieved because the Japanese Army has assured the protection of lives and property of citizens of Johore.

When interviewed at his palace the sultan expressed his deep appreciation to the Japanese army.

The sultan is tall and grey-haired, but not so dark in complexion, and very congenial.

When the Domei correspondent visited him at his palace, he came out promptly and shook hands heartily with the writer. He was soon followed by his wife, who is of Rumanian birth, and who also shook hands warmly with the scribe.

She said the sultan and everybody also in Johore are looking forward to Japan's aid and that they are going to make a new start in life.

The Sultan's daughter also appeared and smilingly assured that she would cooperate with Japan together with the sultan for the construction of a Greater East Asia.

GIBRALTAR IN PANIC AS A BOAT BLOWS UP

People Take to Air-Raid Shelters Thinking Place Is Being Bombed

Transocean

MADRID, January 22.—The explosion of a British patrol-boat off Gibraltar on Wednesday caused a panic among the population of Gibraltar, it was revealed today.

Many people rushed to air-raid shelters, fearing an air-raid. The explosion was so violent that fragments of the boat were hurled through the air, and some landed on a destroyer, which suffered damage.

Two burning pieces fell on two petrol depots, which caught fire.

Almost all window panes in Gibraltar were smashed. The entire crew of 18 of the patrol-boat were killed.

On vessels lying close by four people were killed and five seriously injured.

NO MORE AUSSIE PILOTS TO BE SENT TO CANADA

All Australian Airmen in England Ordered to Return Home To Help in Defense

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 23.—Hereafter no more Australian pilots will be sent to Canada, the Australian Government announced yesterday.

At the same time it was announced that all Australian pilots in England have received orders to return home immediately.

Pilots returning to Australia will be employed as instructors at a training camp which have just been established.

In view of the danger facing Australia, every effort is being made to double the number of annually-trained Australian pilots, the Government announcement said.

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CHINESE TROOPS TORTURE CATHOLIC PRIESTS, REPORT

Madrid Paper Informaciones Cites Systematic Atrocities Of Chiang's Men

Domei

MADRID, February 2.—The newspaper Informaciones today asserted that Chinese soldiers have no claim as protector of Christian civilization, when they have tortured Catholic priests in China showing "atrocious hate that knows no pity."

The Informaciones cited systematic profanation of Catholic churches in China, taking strong exception to United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles' assertion on January 15 at Rio de Janeiro that the Democracies, together with "brave Chinese soldiers" cooperating, are "trustees of Christian civilization."

Quoting from the April-May numbers in 1941 of Les Missiones Catholiques published by French Lazarist fathers describing martyrdom of Christians at Tonglu during Chinese Communist occupation, the newspaper asserted:

"Tonglu church has been profaned and soiled * * * principal Christians have been murdered, some being sawed in half and others buried alive. Five Chinese priests have become martyrs * * * tortures employed show an atrocious hate that knows no pity."

Japanese Planes Hit Singapore Facilities

(Continued From Page 1)

imperialism in East Asia and Japanese landings at Amboina, strategic point in the Banda Sea in the southern part of the Moluccas group, the report said.

Military circles were said to have regarded the loss of Moulmein seriously as the Burmese city is situated 120 miles from Rangoon, which is the nucleus for defenses in Burma.

The same circles have expressed their belief that the loss of Rangoon would not only seal the fate of Burma but also cripple the means of communications with China, and thereby tremendously whittle down Chungking's winter resistance, the report said.

London reportedly is as much worried over the fate of Rangoon as Chungking.

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GOERING IS VISITING IN ITALIAN CAPITAL

Air Marshal Inspects Luftwaffe Units Stationed in Sicily

Domei

BERLIN, February 2.—Air Marshal Hermann Goering, Reich Air Minister, has been visiting in Italy since last Tuesday, the German News Agency reported today. During his staying Italy, Air Marshal Goering has had talks with Premier Benito Mussolini and King Emperor Victor Emmanuel III, and has visited Luftwaffe formations stationed in Sicily.

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 2.—Reich Air Minister, Marshal Hermann Goering, has been in Italy from January 27, it was officially announced on Monday night.

On January 28, the Reich Marshal had a conversation with the Duce lasting for several hours and on the following day, Marshal Goering was received by His Majesty the King and Emperor of Italy.

On the night of January 29, the Reich Marshal left Rome for southern Italy and from January 30 to February 1, he has been inspecting the fighting efficiency of his Luftwaffe formations stationed there.

On Monday, the Reich Marshal returned to Rome for further conversations.

New Employment Head

Transocean

BANGKOK, January 22.—Appointment of the former head of the Department of Public Service in New South Wales, V. C. Wurth, to be Director-General for Employment was announced by the Australian Minister of Labor and National Service, E. J. Ward, today, according to reports from Melbourne. Minister Ward on this occasion repeated his threat of last Tuesday—that the Government will take over key industries and also direct employment if its efforts to direct armament production should be sabotaged.

To Float War Loans

Transocean

SAIGON, January 22.—It was officially stated in Canberra today, according to Melbourne Radio, that a £35,000,000 war loan would be floated shortly, and that another loan might be necessary at the end of the year. The second loan would depend on the success of the first flotation. Australian war expenditure is expected to reach £250,000,000.

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GOOD QUALITY IRON COMMON IN JAPAN

Archaeological Inquiry Reveals Ancient Japanese Worked Much in Iron Sand

That Japan had iron of good quality nd used it in antiquity is the theme f an article contributed to the magazine Gendai (Modern Times) by Kanji Naruse, a student of archaeology.

Japan has no iron and no petroleum esources worth mentioning. It has een confronted with this perplexing ituation for decades. The so-called ABCD encirclement front, which is ow being torn to pieces by the Japanese armed forces, was initiated by the nited States and Britain on the basis f that assumption, Mr. Naruse writes.

It is a mistake to think that Japan, which is said to have little iron, had never used it since its prehistoric age until it imported foreign iron for the rst time some four centuries ago. As matter of fact, Japan enjoyed self-sufficiency in iron and had a brilliant ulture in working the metal during is period, producing matchless Japanese iron swords from native ore. That is more, swords Japanese smiths orged was not based on any method mported from abroad. It was a product f genuine Japanese science and art.

The Emperor Suisei, the second Emperor of Japan (581-548 B.C.), had for e first time arrow heads made of iron, hile China was still using bronze for etalic wares. The Emperor Suinin, e 11th Emperor (29 B.C.—70 A.D.) d 1,000 iron swords forged and consecrated them to the Isonokami Shrine. that age, half the swords the Chinese sed in war were still made of bronze.

Early in Use

The Japanese were already using a eat deal of iron for manufacturing e implements of husbandry and other ares. In fact, the Japanese people ave a much longer history than the hinese in manufacturing iron and ilizing it for practical purposes. In her words, it had been self-supplied ith iron from prehistoric ages down about the Temmon era (1532-1554 D.). It was during this period that pan produced swords which are incomparably superior to those made in y foreign country. The fact that it as after Japan started to import foreign iron that the quality of Japanese vords began to deteriorate is significant.

In former days, the Japanese mined considerable amount of iron within e country and attained a high stage development in the manufacture of on ware. According to records of e latter part of the Tokugawa regime 603-1868), there were nearly 300 iron nelters in the San-in and the San- (western section of the mainland Japan) districts alone, producing out 7,500 tons of iron.

The Japanese people believe that ere is no iron resource in their country, but the fact is that they have ased to produce iron despite the presence of iron resources, because foreign scrap iron and iron ores are eaper and Japan has depended on em for many decades. In the meantime, they simply have forgotten that ere are iron resources in their own untry.

For the special steel necessary for e manufacture of armament and her articles, Japan depended on the rap iron it purchased from the nited States, but the United States overnment stopped the export of that ticle. As a result, Japan has been ade to feel its shortage. It was e Japanese people themselves that eated this situation. They really ave no redeeming excuse to make to e spirits of their ancestors who could roduce marvelous Japanese blades ith steel of the highest possible uality.

Savants Take Interest

Scientists, however, began to take rious interest in the production of on from iron sand, and Dr. Kuniichi awara is one of them. The Government with an appropriation of ¥30,0,000 has instituted a special organization for conducting researches in iron and, appointing Dr. Tawara as the hairman of the committee. The ndertaking of this all-important nterprise by the government should e congratulated, for though rather te in coming, it is not yet too late. he collecting of iron sand and metallurgical works can be undertaken on small scale, and the people of farming and fishing communities may ender great service to their country y devoting their spare time to this ork.

Dr. Yoshikawa and Dr. Iitaka, both ientists interested in iron manufacture, have published their views, declaring that Japan should increase the roduction of iron instead of depending on foreign imports. On the other and, Hitachi Iron Works and other milar industrial firms have begun eir activities, establishing their plants iron sand zones in the central section of the mainland of Japan. It is ported that they have been operating eir enterprises with excellent results.

Under present world conditions, it is fficult to obtain even iron ores containing no more than 50 per cent of on, but investigations have revealed at the mountain ranges in the central ction of the mainland abound in ores ith an average of above 60 per cent on. Rich ores weighing many tons e everywhere to be found in the valleys and river beds in those districts, pparently abandoned to ravages of me for thousands of years. This is rumor or imagination, for I traveled in that part of the country last fall d surveyed the place myself.

Much Iron Sand

The total iron sand deposits in the ountain regions and sea coasts of apan are estimated at 1,000,000,000 tons. he deposits in the mountain regions tending from Sentsu Mountains estward to the Iwami district are of e highest quality and known as masa. he regions are so rich in iron sand at when they are thoroughly mined, e output will be several hundred million tons. The Sentsu Mountains, hich were formerly called Torikami ountains, are referred to in the Kojiki, or Chronicles of Ancient Matters, the oldest records extant (written in 709 A.D.), compiling historical, prehistorical and mythological accounts of Japan. The River Hinokawa, which has its source in this mountain range, traverses the district where, according to the same records, Susanoo-no-Mikoto, younger brother of the Sun Goddess, killed the eight-headed serpent and obtained the Cloud Gathering Sword from its tail.

Let us now glimpse into prehistoric ages on the basis of various old documents. Susanoo-no-Mikoto came to Keishu in the northern district of Keisho Province in Chosen (Korea), accompanied by Isotakeru-no-Kami, his son, and others when he was driven out from Takama-ga-hara (the original place from where the ancestors of the Japanese race came, but the locality is still unidentified) by Sun Goddess and lived there, according to the Nihon-gi, or Chronicle of Japan (written in 720 A.D.). Chosen in those days had already attained the metallic culture, according to a reference made in the Nihon-gi. Later Ame-no-hihoko, son of the King of Shiragi (one of the kingdoms in ancient Chosen) came to Japan with many articles made of iron and became naturalized. An ancient Chinese book which was written about 1,680 years ago, makes a reference in giving an account of the age corresponding to the Japanese prehistoric age known as divine age that the Chosenese, the Tungus and the Japanese all produced iron and used it for various practical purposes. As a matter of fact, the sea coasts north of Fusan as far as the Gei-nichi Bay in Chosen and various other districts in that country abound in iron sand of excellent quality, and some people in those districts still make knives of various kinds from it.

Arrives at Izumo

The Gei-nichi Bay is not far from where Susanoo-no-Mikoto lived. It is not difficult for one to cross the sea from this point by a small boat to Izumo in Japan Proper under a fair weather condition. While in Chosen, Susanoo-no-Mikoto and his son were engaged in iron manufacture, swords making and various other industries, they ultimately left the country for Japan, arriving at Izumo, present Shimane Prefecture.

The method of iron manufacture in those days was probably to build a great fire first by piling up pine and oak trees and then scattering iron sand over it. The iron sand from which iron was manufactured was apparently obtained from mountains, seashores and river beds.

The point at which Susanoo-no-Mikoto landed when he and his son and attendants arrived at Izumo in Japan from Chosen is called from time immemorial as Iso-takeru, the name of his son. It is now a village with the Isotakeru Shrine as the center of religious activity. There are from ancient times many iron smelters on the sea shores not far from this point. It is not, therefore, difficult for us to imagine that Susanoo-no-Mikoto established his smelter when he landed on this shore.

Arriving at the coast of Izumo, he established a smelter and started to turn out swords from iron sand he obtained from the beach, because in those days the fortune of war depended solely upon the number and quality of swords and halberds warriors possessed. The iron obtained at his beach, however, was not favorable material for forging good swords because it contained much of a certain chemical element, making the weapon brittle and easily breakable.

To Get Better Material

Under the circumstance, Susanoo-no-Mikoto was anxious to find iron sand of better quality when he learned that it was in the Torike mountains in the upper reaches of the River Hinokawa and that many where already engaged in iron manufacture. Anxious to reach that district as he was, he finally started on his journey for the mountains, wearing a sword he forged with the beach iron sand as material.

According to scholars, Yamata-no-orochi, or eight-headed serpent, signifies the Orochon, a tribe which originally lived in Siberia, who entrenched themselves in the eight valleys in the upper reaches of the River Hinokawa and engaged in iron manufacture. The Orochon tribe belongs to the Tungus race, but those who lived in the eight valleys were most likely the Oroches who belong to the Manchu Tungus instead of the Siberian Tungus. They are very much like Japanese and Chosenese in their physical features, custom and habit, being of the same extraction.

The Tungus race was powerful because they had iron arms of excellent quality. In those prehistoric days, the Chinese did not have arms and other articles made of iron. In an effort to prevent the invasion of the Manchu Tungus, they had to build the Great Walls, showing how powerful a race the Tungus was.

According to anthropologists, there was a custom from days of antiquity for men of Orochon, Orocco and Orochi tribes, all member tribes of the Tungus race, not to marry with women of their own tribes. This custom still prevails to some extent among their descendants. They erected buildings with an elevated floor like that of the Shosoin, the depository of Imperial treasures at Nara, as warehouse for hoarding provision and other articles. The tomb they erected for the dead was very much like the Japanese Shinto shrine. The method of holding religious festivals, navigation and so forth was practically the same as those of the Japanese of antiquity. Many words they used in their language are found in the Japanese language used in the divine age.

Abduction Custom

The Oroches must have found out that there was iron sand of excellent quality in the upper reaches of the River Hinokawa, penetrated into that region and settled there to make blades out of that material. As it was their custom to marry with woman of other tribes, they must have abducted daughters of good families in that district.

As Susanoo-no-Mikoto traveled toward the upper reaches of the river, he learned that eight chieftains of Oroches (orochi means serpent in Japanese) were living in eight valleys in the mountains and engaged in the manufacture of swords. He one day came upon an old couple who were weeping with a daughter between them. Upon inquiry, they told to Susanoo-no-Mikoto that they had eight daughters, but seven of them were already carried off by Oroches and the time was soon to come when the youngest one would be taken by them.

When Susanoo-no-Mikoto heard the grievance, he instructed them to build eight huts, each surrounded with fences and provided with a high platform and a large jar of wine in its interior. To these huts, the eight chieftains of Oroches were invited separately for feast, and when they were drunk and went to sleep on the platform, Susanoo-no-Mikoto killed them one after the other until he came upon the greatest of them all sleeping in the central hut to kill. The eighth one woke up and started to attack him with his sword until the latter was obliged to draw his sword and finally killed him. In this combat, Susanoo-no-Mikoto found the edge of his sword nicked when it struck against the good sword of his enemy, which was made of mountain iron sand.

Finds Good Sword

This part of the narrative as stated in the Chronicles of Ancient Matters reads: "When Susanoo-no-Mikoto attempted to cut the tail of the orochi (meaning serpent), he found the edge of his sword chipped. He thought it strange and cut open the tail with the point of his sword to see what was the matter and found a sword of tsumugari (tsumugari meaning a sword worn by hanging on the belt)." After killing the eight chieftains of Oroches, Susanoo-no-Mikoto married the last daughter of the old couple and moved to Susa to live.

At any rate the view, that the tribe who opened the iron mines in Japan and taught the Japanese the method of iron manufacture came from the continent, that the Cloud Gathering Sword was the most representative weapon made by the chieftain of that tribe, and that Susanoo-no-Mikoto acquired it as a result of the fight with the chieftain and presented it to the Sun Goddess, is indisputable.

That this tribe, Oroches, was of the same blood with the Japanese, being a member tribe of the Tungus race, has already been explained. There is much circumstantial evidence to show that there was intermarriage between the members of Oroches and the Japanese. From this consideration, the Cloud Gathering Sword may be said to have been tempered by the Japanese.

Many technical terms relating to the iron manufacturing industry, which have been handed down from the divine age are still used by the present generation of Japan. Murage, meaning manager of iron smelter, for instance, is one of the oldest words which were brought to Japan from the continent by the Tungus and still used. It appears in the ancient document which the Kanayako Shrine in Hitamura, Nogi county, Izumo, has in its keeping. The object of worship at this shrine is the Kanayama-hiko, the patron deity of iron miners. According to this document, the deity himself was a murage and came from a western direction, showing that he was a manager of iron smelter and originally came from the continent. Some scholars believe that this deity was Ame-no-hihoko, son of the king of Shiragi, one of the three kingdoms of ancient Chosen.

Patron God of Swordsmiths

There is another patron god known as the Ame-no-mehitotsu, to which blacksmiths in general and swordsmiths in particular are devoted. The deity is regarded as the originator of tempered iron and as such is consecrated in the Tado Shrine in Kuwana, Mie prefecture. The patron deity is called Ame-no-mehitotsu, or One-eyed deity, because it lost one eye. Strange to say, there is a tradition that a man by the name of Tubanken, who lived in the central section of the continent some 5,000 years ago and taught the method of metallurgy and blacksmith, was also one eyed.

Carioca by Filipinos

By way of expressing their appreciation for liberating the Filipinos from the American yoke and giving them civil independence, the people of the islands are now busy entertaining the soldiers of Nippon. Picture shows a number of happy Filipinos helping the soldiers pass pleasant hours by dancing the carioca at the camp of a certain unit. (Censored by War Ministry-

Taxicabs Disappearing From London Streets At Rate of 30 Per Week

Transocean

LISBON, January 23.—According to the London Daily Telegraph, 30 taxicabs are being withdrawn from traffic weekly in the British capital.

Up to date only 4,000 of such cars are still running, which is a little more than half the number of traffic prior to the outbreak of the war.

The reduction of this means of traffic is due to the calling up of many drivers for military service and the shortage of spare parts and tires.

ASIA'S NEWSMEN TO MEET

Roundtable Conference Planned by Government

With a view to strengthening the spiritual bond of all people in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Dai-Nippon Koa Domei are expected to hold a Conference of the newspapermen who hail from the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere at 6 p.m. Friday at the Imperial Hotel, at which news reporters dispatched to Tokyo from five countries of Asia will attend.

About 20 newspapermen of China, Manchoukuo, the Philippines, Thailand and India will attend the conference. Officials of the Board of Information, Army, Navy, and Welfare Ministries and the presidents of eight newspaper offices in Tokyo will attend the meeting.

Dolls for Thai Premier

Premier Luang Pibul of Thailand will soon be visited by a dumb but pretty friendship mission from Japan, says a message reaching here from Osaka, adding that a pair of dolls are being made by members of the Miyoshikai, a young women's organization in Osaka for the Premier.

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TRAINING ACCOUNTS FOR NAVAL AIR WINS

Japan Experiences 30 Years of Ordeals to Perfect It—Credit Goes to Adm. Yamamoto

After describing the important role played by the Army air units, which appeared in their columns recently, the Asahi goes on to explain the activities of the Naval air units, pointing out that these splendid accomplishments are but the result of lengthy and hazardous training.

The 30 years of painstaking ordeals experienced by the Naval air units in training which has helped them reach the present status, must not be overlooked. The Japanese Navy, following the Russo-Japanese War, began collecting articles dealing with airplanes and airships from various foreign magazines.

Studied in France

Subsequently, an organization known as the Special Aerostat Research Society was formed, having as its members such well-known figures as Rear-Admiral Yozo Kaneko and other Naval officers. At that time, there was not one aeronautical expert in Japan, so that some of these men were dispatched to France in order to acquire knowledge of aircraft. For two years beginning 1910, they studied at a French Aviation School and returned to Japan with two seaplanes equipped with 70 h.p. Renault engine, the best in France at that time, and three other airplane motors.

Later, additional 100 h.p. Renault motors and engines of the Curtiss type were imported from the United States, while their bodies were built at the Yokosuka Naval Arsenal. The craft, thus assembled in Japan were mobilized during the Tsingtao campaign in 1914 and were transported by the Wakamiya Maru to the China continent, where they engaged in reconnaissance flights and bombings.

Bombs Were Primitive

The bombs used at that time were indeed primitive, since the only manner in which they could be made was to saw off one end of the 4½ to 6 inch shells, fill them with explosives and attach an arrow to the end. They were released from an altitude of about 600 meters and the only effect they had on ships was to cause a negligible damage as they hit the deck. These, however, were startling accomplishments for those days.

Soon afterward, the first aircraft carrier was launched and the site for the present Kasumigaura Airport was purchased, but even learned men refused at the time to recognize fully the efficiency of aircraft.

Invited British Aviators

In 1921, 30 British aviators were invited to Japan and training continued day and night for about two years. Five years later, in 1927, another aircraft carrier, Akagi, was commissioned but by that time, the air units of the Imperial Navy had made considerable progress.

During the course of a maneuver held in that year, the late Admiral Kanji Kato, the then Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet, was greatly moved by the efficiency of the Naval air units which, taking off from its carrier some 40 miles away, bombed and machine-gunned the fleet at random. Since this mimic battle, the importance of air units and the pressing need for aircraft carriers were very keenly felt among Naval circles.

The Imperial Navy, therefore, put everything into improving the aeronautical technique they had acquired from America and the European countries at the price of many a promising pilot. These sacrifices and trying experiences, however, were well renumerated in the form of smashing victories for the Naval aces whenever and wherever they encountered enemy aircraft.

Credited to Yamamoto

There are many to whom great credit is due, but the man who is credited with extraordinary merit is by far Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, the present Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet of Japan, who in the course of only three days, virtually reduced the Anglo-American navies.

When he was still a commander, Admiral Yamamoto was an adjutant and concurrently, an instructor of the Kasumigaseki air units and he took vigorous training along with the future aces. Not many months afterward, he became chief of the technical department of the Imperial Aviation Headquarters and engrossed himself in the study of long-range bombing, sparing no energy in creating the invincible air units of the Imperial Navy of today.

Whether or not aircraft are capable of sinking warships armed with all the modern equipments had been a problem among experts since the end of the first World War. And there was a difference in opinion among the military authorities in deciding the ratio of monetary allocations for air and naval units. Even after the outbreak of the second World War, the problem could not be settled between the Luftwaffe and the British fleet.

Immediately after Japan declared war on America and Britain, however, the long pending question was solved definitely and beyond the slightest doubt, when air units of the Imperial Navy pitifully crushed the American Asiatic Fleet at Pearl Harbor and the British capital ships off the coast of Malaya.

The superiority of the air force over warships nevertheless is not possible through allocation of stupendous sums of money or by mechanical power. The real might is acquired through severest training with heart and soul in it.

When the British forces attacked the German battleship, Bismarck, nine torpedoes fired from the airplanes failed to send the vessel to the bottom, with the result that no less than 33 addition torpedoes had to be released from cruisers and destroyers before they finally sealed the fate of the German man-of-war.

60,000 Shells Per Minute

Off the coast of Malaya, when the Japanese Air Units took an attacking position on the Repulse, the pride of the British battleships, it fired some 60,000 shells per minute at the Japanese aircraft. However, nothing could check the determined pilots, who, diving through the screen of bullets, released the first torpedo which developed a large hole on the enemy vessel. The second and third torpedoes found their mark and the British capital ship was sent to its watery grave in less than a minute. The same coolness applies to the fliers, who attacked and sank the Prince of Wales.

In his official report of the American debacle at Hawaii, a certain flight officer of the Japanese Air Units, who led the squadron said:

"At the time we took-off, a northeasterly wind was blowing at a velocity of 17 meters. Moreover, the altitude between 500 and 2,000 meters was enveloped with dense cloud, promising a very pessimistic outlook. Ordinarily, the take-off would have been postponed, but the years of vigorous training were undergone in anticipation of such an event and consequently, the weather condition was of secondary importance, the object being to attack to a finish at the first opportunity.

"Despite such adverse conditions and in the face of terrific enemy fire, the gallant airmen maintained calmness and took unusual pains to prevent the waste of even one bomb, thus succeeding in annihilating the main force of the enemy fleet."

Such spiritual power beyond imagination of the Anglo-American peoples alone erases the word "impossible" from the Japanese dictionary. The Naval Airmen of the Imperial Forces are trained with the object of "finishing" the enemy vessel or important military establishment with only one bomb, and for this purpose, indescribable hardships are gone through.

Reich Revenues Rise

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 2.—In the third war year, Germany's revenues from taxes are expected to reach 35 milliard reichsmarks, according to a statement of State Secretary of the Ministry of Finance, Fritz Reinhard. In addition 14 milliards would be gained from revenues of the administration, war contributions and others, so that the total revenue of the Reich is expected to reach the amount of 49 milliard reichsmarks.

DUTY OF DESTROYERS TO FEND TRANSPORTS

Difficulties in Helping Land Troops in Tropical Regions Told by Captain

The work of a destroyer is to protect and convoy transport vessels, a Navy Press Corps member was told recently by a captain of a certain Japanese destroyer which subsequently participated in attacking the Thanet and Vampire, resulting in the Thanet sinking.

The interview with the captain, gunnery lieutenant and navigation lieutenant follows:

Captain: "It is our duty to protect transport ships from possible attack by enemy warships and aircraft. When I start out on a cruise, I feel as if I were going to some crowded festival gathering of children. Although transport ships are not swift in maneuvering, they nevertheless try to fulfill their role."

Navigation Lieutenant: "Different from the coasts of China, the coasts of the southern regions are invariably thickly covered with coconut groves and it is rather difficult for us to ascertain the spot designated for landing."

Gunnery Lieutenant: "On the Malay front the enemy formerly did not make any attacks at dawn or in the evening, but lately they are active at any time of the day and so we must be always on the alert."

Captain: "I am very much satisfied with the work of my men. They are especially delighted and vigorous under fire."

Gunnery Lieutenant: "I found the case of landing at a certain point in Dutch Borneo most difficult of all the operations we have experienced. I rather think that the Dutch are braver and more vigorous fighters than American and British soldiers. In the battle off Borneo we chased an enemy submarine and locating its periscope appearing like a beer-bottle on the surface of the water, we released a depth-bomb. The enemy immediately went to the bottom leaving thick crude petroleum on the surface of the sea."

Captain: "We are always extremely news-hungry. Sometimes we read a paper for three whole days, reading it over and over, even the advertisements."

Navigation Lieutenant: "In the operation off Borneo, we had to go through turbulent, rough waters. The water gushed in through the hatch. The most pleasant news I ever heard was about the Prince of Wales heading northward."

Captain: "I also was thrilled. Our vessel at that time was just some distance from the Prince of Wales. I could not help chuckling to myself on the deck that night."

Gunnery Lieutenant: "We were just on our way home after we had discharged our duties. The sky was clear and the range of vision was 1 000 meters. I could not sleep a minute that night, excited over the prospects of blowing up the British flagship the following day. I was very much disappointed, however, when I heard that the Prince of Wales had been sunk by our planes."

Captain: "Don't be worried about that. We will have many more opportunities in the future. It is our determination not to return to our homeland until we sink 50,000 tons of enemy ships."

CAFES, BARS WILL CLOSE ON FEBRUARY 8, SUNDAY

Music for All Kinds of Entertainment to Be Restricted To Patriotic Songs

All bars, cafes, shooting-galleries, etc., will be closed on February 8, marking the commemoration of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it was decided February 2 at a meeting held under the auspices of the Tokyo branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Members of the Association, officials of the Metropolitan Police Board and representatives of restaurants and pleasure-haunts in Tokyo agreed, in addition, that music for all kinds of entertainment will be restricted to patriotic songs and military marches and that all eating houses, small and large, will be allowed to carry on their business as usual.

DONATIONS TO NAVY HUGE

Defense Fund Now Totals ¥27,000,000

Contributions received by the Navy Ministry up to February 2, according to Domei, are as follows: Defense Fund, ¥26,945,200.90; Relief Fund, ¥76,129.27.

Chief contributions for the Defense Fund came from Masaichi Kobayashi, director of the Tokyo Naichi Kutsushita Kogyo Kumiai, Yanagibashi 2-chome, Asakusa-ku, who donated ¥10,000. In the Relief Fund, ¥10,000 was contributed by Takeshiro Momoki, 55, Fukugizaka, Akasaka-ku and ¥2,000 by Motoo Osumi, 57, Takanawa-cho, Shiba-ku.

38 JAPANESE IN TIMOR

Includes Consular Officials—Movement Restricted

Japanese living in Timor Island now number 38, inclusive of those in the consular service, according to a reliable report received here on Tuesday.

There are 27 men, 7 women and 3 children besides a woman and her child living in a Portuguese family.

Of the total residents, 22 are restricted of their movement, of whom the consular officials are allowed to stay in their consulate, the same report revealed.

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QUISLING TO DIRECT NEW OSLO PROGRAM

Ministerial Council's Decision For Norwegian Government Is Explained

D.N.B.

OSLO, February 2.—The Ministerial Council's decision to resign and to request Major Vidkun Quisling to take over the Premiership in the new National Government was due to various considerations.

It is declared the Ministerial Council resigned, first, because the ex-King and his Government stayed in Norway during the outbreak of the war. Since they left the country a long time ago, they have to take the responsibility for the war. Consequently, they are unable to exercise any Government functions.

Second, the Norwegian Parliament and all political parties with the exception of the Nasjonal Samling are no longer in existence.

No Longer Working

Third, the constitutional organization is no longer functioning.

The fourth reason is because the Nasjonal Samling is the only existing political organization and the strongest one Norway ever had to safeguard the interests of the Norwegian people.

Fifth, the only way to the Norwegian liberty and independence goes through the Nasjonal Samling; sixth, because all Norwegian Ministers, who formerly assumed responsibility as Norwegian patriots taking care of the country's interests were not appointed by an act of state and do not form the actual Cabinet, and seventh, due to the fact that the independence and welfare of the country need a national Government.

It is pointed out at the same time that the legal advice given by the highest Norwegian court of justice declared that in view of the existing political situation, there did not exist any major objections to the leader of the Nasjonal Samling, Major Quisling, to accept a request of the Ministers to form a Norwegian National Government.

Major Quisling's appointment as Premier caused an avalanche of questions by foreign correspondents at the Wilhelmstrasse press conference. Some of them wanted to get some details about a possible German-Norwegian peace, which Major Quisling indicated in his speech. Others tried to find out what authority he actually had been given, whether he must be regarded as the head of the Norwegian State and how the question of Norway's diplomatic representation to which he also referred in his speech would be solved.

The spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse emphasized that in view of the war against Bolshevism and Britain, the slogan for Germany is confidence against confidence. Germany will cooperate with every country that has made up its mind about the Bolshevistic threats and the British aims at a hegemony over Europe.

Legation Issue Unanswered

The question as to when a Norwegian Legation would be established was not answered. At the present moment, Norwegian interests are being safeguarded by the Swedish Legation in Berlin.

It was stated, however, that the Reich Commissioner, Josef Terboven, will remain in Oslo as the Fuehrer's representative and will continue to safeguard the Reich's interests in Norway. It is stated that Norway is still an operating zone for the German forces and, therefore, the question remains unimportant whether there will be peace with Norway or not. It was stated, moreover, that it was impossible to predict when Norway would conclude a separate peace with Germany.

The Norwegian constitution had not yet been abrogated, while the newly established Premier is taking care not only of the functions of a chief Government but also of the King and Parliament.

It is pointed out that Major Quisling himself expressed the expectation that this recent development of which the Wilhelmstrasse said that it had to be judged as an advent of the authoritative principle in Norway might be continued.

Following further queries, it was stated by the Wilhelmstrasse that the present solution in Norway was valid only for that country and that it must not be taken as an indication that a similar solution might be found for Belgium and Holland.

GOEBBELS SAYS GERMANS NOW NATION OF WARRIORS

Propaganda Minister Reminds People Situation Different From 1939-40 Winter

Transocean

BERLIN, January 23.—"We are facing quite different aspects and also quite different military possibilities than in the winter of 1939-40," Dr. Josef Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, declares in an article published in this week's Das Reich.

"The campaign in the east which is now being conducted in its 7th month with stubborn fierceness and the entry of Japan and the United States into the war, thus making it a second World War, have lent a new and grandiose profile to the military struggle and, before its dimensions, the cares occupying us two years ago are shrinking to nothingness," Dr. Goebbels declares.

Pointing out the transformation of the attitude of German soldiers toward this war, Dr. Goebbels declares that this struggle is a "national test which definitely will decide the fate of the German people."

Concerning the attitude of the German people behind the front, Dr. Goebbels declares, "The people at home are anxious to contribute their services. Everywhere in the nation it is considered dishonorable not to contribute to the war and its success. The German people, old and young, rich and poor, are competing with each other to be fully employed in order to enable the nation to fight its gigantic struggle to a successful finish. Within two and a half years we have become a people of warriors."

No Boats Necessary

Sure-footed soldiers of the Imperial Army wading across a wide river somewhere in Burma. Dispensing with boats, anything from knapsacks, clothes to bicycles are carried on their heads. (Censored by the War Ministry)

MANILA REBUILDING UNDER COOPERATION

One Month Since Bloodless Occupation, Filipinos All Working in Peace, Content

Although only one month has passed since the bloodless occupation of Manila, the work of reconstruction is going on at a fast and furious tempo, says an article in the Yomiuri on February 3.

The Flag of the Rising Sun, flying from all houses of the Fillipinos, is a symbol of peace and hope. The work of reconstruction is accompanied by serious difficulties, but there is willing cooperation between the Japanese and the Filipinos. Already great strides have been made in the spheres of transport, communications, lighting etc. Hospitals have been rebuilt, roads and bridges repaired. The day is not far off when Japanese locomotives will speed along the rails under the burning rays of the tropic sun.

Filipinos Convinced

The Filipinos are all convinced that the only path for them to pursue is to cooperate with the Japanese. They want to be vital integers in the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The first step toward the establishment of the independence and freedom of the Philippines was made with the official establishment of the Vargas Government. The Key-word of this Government is cooperation with Japan.

The economic dependence on America has been uprooted, and economic reconstruction of the Philippines will be based on the policy of self-sufficiency within the co-prosperity sphere. There are three vital points that must be noted:

(1) The economic structure of the Philippines is based on agriculture, and the Philippines are not self-sufficient.

(2) The sale and export of Philippine products.

(3) The importation into the Philippines of manufactured goods.

Depended on U.S.

Hitherto 90 per cent of their products consisted of agricultural goods, of which 70 per cent went to the United States. The U.S. thus being the chief buyer of Philippine products, the latter had to depend on the U.S. for its very existence. The Philippines had to accept any terms proposed by America.

The first step in the economic reconstruction of the Philippines will be stabilization of the currency. The yen will be the unit of currency, and with the reopening of the Philippines National Bank, the Philippines Archipelago Bank, and the Philippines Commercial Bank, this stabilization of the currency will be accomplished without a hitch. The economic reconstruction will be orderly, and carried out satisfactorily to the Filipinos.

Production of sugar, tobacco, Manila hemp, coconuts, copra, iron, phosphates, etc. will return to their former state in due course. Already the lack of foodstuffs has been remedied. The Filipinos themselves have recognized that their future is bright under the leadership of the Japanese, and are throwing themselves heart and soul into the work of reconstruction.

Complete Change of Heart

It was thought that the Chinese settlers in the Philippines could not possibly be incorporated into the Co-Prosperity Sphere, for they had worked hand-in-glove with the Americans, and had been responsible for the most vicious anti-Japanese movements in the history of the Philippines. But they have shown a complete change of attitude after witnessing the remarkable victories of the Japanese Forces. If they are willing to cooperate with the Japanese, there is no reason why they should not be allowed to do so. Their economic experience and wealth will be useful in the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

AMBOINA OLDEST TOWN SETTLED BY DUTCHMEN

Population of Colony Mostly Papuans and Half-Breeds, Evacuee Says

Amboina is the oldest town colonized by the Dutch in the East Indies, says Hideichi Tsuboi, manager of the Tsuboi Company of Osaka, during an interview with Domei. Mr. Tsuboi recently returned to Japan after more than fifteen years residence in Macassar, Celebes.

The population consists of Papuans and half-breeds resulting from Dutch and native intermarriages, continues Mr. Tsuboi. Sixty per cent of the Dutch army here is composed of natives of Amboina. Some time ago there was mutiny on a Dutch battleship stationed here due to a shortage of food, and most of the crew deserted the ship. At that time most of the crew were Amboinese. I once met an Amboinese sailor who had been to Japan in a Dutch battleship, and he told me that the Japanese Navy was entirely different from what he had imagined it to be. He had been taught by the Dutch that the Japanese Navy was rather on the weak side, but after seeing it with his own eyes, he wouldn't dream of engaging in hostilities with it.

The Amboinese are loyal people, and all of them consider themselves as Dutchmen. In this respect they are different from the rest of the Indonesians, but they have the common characteristic of superficial knowledge and shallow thinking.

Before Court Martial

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, February 2.—Captain Maund, commander of the British aircraft carrier Ark Royal, which had been torpedoed by a German submarine east of Gibraltar last November, appeared before the court martial at Portsmouth in order to answer certain charges which, however, have not yet been revealed.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m
Program Announcement: 5:30 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Wednesday

—Morning—

6:30 Serial Talk, "Ancient Patriotic Poems," by Dr. Sen-ichi Hisamatsu.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Yoshio Yamada; Patriotic Poem Recital by Hyo Kitazawa.
8:00 News; Music: Mozart's Works "Violin and Orchestra" and "Piano and Orchestra."
8:50 Radio Exercise for Schools.
10:00 News; Juvenile Hour.
10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.
11:00 National School 3rd Class Hour: Talk, "Warrant Officer, Naruse," by Yukio Izumida.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News; Osaka Municipality Wind Music Band.
1:00 Narration; "Equatorial Seas," by Announcer Oshima.
1:30 Serial Talk, "Construction of New Life."
2:00 National High School Class Hour: "Holland's Colony in East Asia," by Yukio Ichisugi.
4:00 Serial Lecture on National Education: "The War of Greater East Asia and Mechanized Defense," by Major-General Masamichi Hasegawa.

—Evening—

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Co-Prosperity Sphere Class Room, "Malay Peninsula."
6:30 Talk, "The Whereabouts of Dollar Diplomacy," by Kihachiro Kimura.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement; Naniwabushi.
9:00 News; Militant Nation Drama: "Gempuku" or "A Samurai Boy's 15-Year-Old Ceremony," by Bontaro Miyake and Akihiko Kayayama; Piano solo by Haruko Fujita: "Tarantella" (G. Akiyoshi) and others.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.

U.S. BARBARITY REVEALED IN PHILIPPINE FIGHTING

Filipino Soldiers Tied to Trees While American Forces Fled

United States troops, during their hurried retreat from Mariveles in the face of smashing Japanese attacks, have compelled Filipino soldiers and noncombatants to cover their retreat under threat of guns of surveillance corps, reports from the Bataan war front revealed today.

In bamboo groves between Guagua and Elmosa, Filipino troops reportedly had been bound to bamboo trees as targets for the Japanese advance guards, while the United States forces had fled to safer ground.

The dispatches, moreover, said United States forces had razed to the ground civilian homes and churches in a scorched-earth withdrawal from Elmosa, Balanga and other villages in the Bataan Peninsula.

London Getting Dry

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 22.—New measures for the curtailment of alcohol consumption are to be discussed at the next meeting of the London City Council, according to the London Daily Express. It is contemplated to make the British capital "dry" for one day each week. The reason is the increasing shortage of alcoholic beverages.

Smuggling Prohibited

Transocean

NANKING, January 23.—An ordinance against smuggling and hoarding has enacted by the Nanking Government. The decree provides for control over the purchase of certain merchandise and the transport of these goods. A list of the commodities affected by this ruling has not yet been announced.

JAPAN-THAI ACCORD ON STUDENTS SIGNED

To Exchange Three for Period Of Two to Three Years

Further tightening the friendly relation between Japan and Thailand, which has been increasing in military, economical and political spheres since the conclusion of the Defensive and Offensive Military Alliance between the two countries, an agreement on the exchange of students of Japan and Thailand, invitation of Thai students to this country and the dispatch of parties of inspectors to each other, has recently been concluded between the Thai Education Ministry and the director of the International Students' Society of Tokyo.

According to the agreement, both countries are to send three students respectively for a period of two to three years, on monthly scholarships of 280 yen and 280 baht respectively.

Students will be invited by Japan only, five men and two women students of Thailand annually coming to Japan. They will be facilitated to inspect and investigate the general conditions of this country.

As for the dispatch of inspection parties, Thailand is expected to send a party consisting of 12 teachers, and Japan a party of 12 students. In this connection, the Education Ministry, in this country is now choosing suitable persons for the party.

Thailands to Assist

Domei

BANGKOK, February 2.—Premier Luang Pibul Songgram, in a press interview this afternoon, declared that "Thailand has entered the war with the intent of assisting Japan to win final victory in the Pacific conflict as quickly as possible."

The Premier pointed out that the Thailand-Japanese military alliance has been concluded to realize whole-hearted cooperation among the East Asiatic nations for establishment of a new order.

Asked whether he has not yet given up hope of persuading General Chiang Kai-shek to cease hostilities with Japan, the Premier said, "I think it a great honor to bring General Chiang to understand Japan's real intentions."

Therefore, he added, "I am considering ways of communicating with General Chiang."

Asked about Chinese residents in Thailand, the Premier declared, "I am glad to say all have been fully cooperating with Japanese military authorities."

NO DATE SAID FIXED FOR SHIFT TO PARIS

Wilhelmstrasse Gives View on Transfer of French Government

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 2.—Replying to the question whether the transfer of the French State Council to Paris, as was announced by the press, constituted the beginning of a general transfer of the French Government to Paris, it was pointed out by the Wilhelmstrasse that it was sure that some day the French Government would be transferred again to Paris but that the definite day could not be predicted.

Advocates More Activity

Transocean

VICHY, January 23.—The economic crisis in France and the serious struggle against difficulties of the bitter winter, which lately led to unrest in the southern French towns of Montpellier, Nimes and Sete, have evoked comments in the press of unoccupied France. The question concerning the future of France has been raised in leading articles.

Under the heading "Order and action," the newspaper Moniteur—which for a long time refrained from expressing its own views—published its first comment on this problem.

The journal, which has close relations with the former French Premier, Pierre Laval, said that after the debacle in June, 1940, Frenchmen had accepted facts despite the greatest sufferings and privations without starting a revolution.

France had lived in an orderly state for 20 months, but no one could assert that this order was the result of happy harmony, the paper continued. Dangerous subterranean currents had caused a lack of understanding on one side and egotism, on the other. British and Bolshevist propaganda benefited therefrom.

Order as such was good but there were two kinds of order, namely, passive and active order. France, which with sleepy eyes was turning her back to the new time while other peoples were marching on, was nothing but a fine museum. This could not be expected from the young French generation because passive order was the order of the mausoleum.

True order must be revolutionary in character and derive its strength from daring, courage, boldness and mental mobility, the paper declared. It must be asked how France thinks of taking her place in Europe to which she is entitled. The passivity of the past 20 months in domestic as well as foreign politics must give way to activity in view of the modern problems of the time, the journal added in conclusion.

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COOK or general houseworker, competent and trustworthy, economical management, good references, speaks English. Box 494, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK-AMAH or amah. Young woman wishes position in small family. Box 493, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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MAN cook, speaking Spanish, fully experienced in foreign cuisine, with references, seeks position. Write Box 2, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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GOLF clubs, George Nicoll, Hickory Shafted; U.S. Royal balls and typewriters. Box 425, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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GRAND piano, Collard & Collard, beautiful mahogany case, in good tonal condition, ¥3,900. Box 492, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BICYCLE for German lady, new or well preserved, possibly with footbrake. Write to Box 488, Japan Times, Tokyo.

BOOKS, new or secondhand, bought at high prices. We will call immediately on notification to Nagata Book Store, near Ikuta Shrine, Kobe. Tel. Fukiai 3616.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GOLF sets, pianos, sewing machines, electric refrigerators and phonographs wanted from non-designated foreigners. Apply with particulars indicating his nationality. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Agebacho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku. Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 364, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-3637 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172: Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MEDICAL

OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 5 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours: 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m. except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

COMMODITY PRICE TO CONTINUE SAME

Will Not Be Affected by Adoption of Managed Currency System, Says Kaya

TO ALTER MONETARY LAW

Revision Coming Soon; Current Low Interest Policy Also to Be Maintained

"The managed currency system which is to be adopted by the Bank of Japan under the revised Bank of Japan Law will not affect the commodity price," declared Finance Minister Okinori Kaya at the House of Representatives, Monday in reply to Teiichi Nishikawa, of the Rule Aid League of Diet Members. The Minister added that the Monetary Law would shortly be amended to meet with the epoch-making revision of the currency system.

"As a result of the outbreak of the war with the United States and the British Empire," said the Finance Minister, "we need no longer shape the Government's price policy on the basis of the international price level. Although efforts will be made to eliminate the irrational points of the present price system, commodity prices should be stabilized at the current level. The high price policy was suitable for the international and domestic laissez faire days, but it gives no stimulus to the industrial activities in the present economic situation.

Revising Monetary Law

"The Government has realized the necessity of revising the Monetary Law, but has not introduced for deliberation the amendment bill to the current session of the Imperial Diet in accordance with the policy to submit those proposals which are vitally needed for the execution of warfare. The pending plan, however, will be realized in the near future."

Another important declaration to the effect that the Government has no intention to revise the current low interest policy was made by Finance Minister Kaya in reply to an interpellation by Mr. Nishikawa. When further asked as to the national capital mobilization program for the 1942-3 fiscal year, Minister Kaya confirmed the prevailing speculation that about ¥23,000,000,000 out of the national income totaling about ¥45,000,000,000 will be appropriated for public financing, and about ¥6,000,000,000 for the industrial productivity expansion funds. Mr. Kaya opposed the proposal of Mr. Nishikawa regarding the concurrent assumption by the Finance Minister of the governorship of the Bank of Japan.

F.I.C. in Yen Bloc

"French Indo-China, although not in the strict sense, has been included in the yen bloc since the onset of the War of Greater East Asia," said the Minister. He added that the exchange rate of the Japanese yen and currencies in the southern regions will be decided as soon as the occupied areas are stabilized politically as well as economically.

Meanwhile, securities issued during last month totaled ¥1,559,422,000 which is ¥614,253,000 less than the figure for the previous month, as shown in the following table: (Minus signs denote decrease. In ¥1,000)

	Jan. issue	Comparison with Dec., 1941
Government bonds	1,200,000	—517,767
Prefectural and municipal bonds	765	— 4,226
Savings and patriotic bonds	—	—137,500
Bank debentures	168,777	62,860
Corporate debentures	94,880	— 28,620
Manchoukuo securities	60,000	11,000
China securities	35,000	—
Total	1,559,422	—614,253

COAL OUTPUT INCREASING

Distribution Scheme for 1942 Fiscal Year to Be Expanded

Owing to the redoubled efforts by the Government and mining workers, the goal of the coal production increase movement which was started late last month will be accomplished with good results, predicts the Nikkan Kogyo.

The coal distribution scheme for the 1942 fiscal year which is now being drafted by the Fuel Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, shows a remarkable expansion over the allotment for the current fiscal year, but the output will be boosted to cover the distribution increase, if the present mining condition continues, says the paper.

With the mounting coal demand from industrial circles, however, distribution of coal for iron manufacturing works and automobile charcoal engines will not improve, the paper also points out.

Godo, Nakayama to New Post

Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, president of the Central Council of the Industrial Association and Taichi Nakayama, a director of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, were respectively appointed president and vice-president of the Efficiency Association by the Commerce and Industry Minister Monday, according to the Chugai Shogyo.

Bill Clearings

February 3
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	264,311	176,820
Balance	51,785	31,831

Britain to Take Away Milk From Populace By Imposing Rationing

The British Government has decided to apply the rationing ticket system to another daily necessity, milk, in view of the aggravation of the shipping bottleneck owing to the spurred activities of the Axis navies and the consequent decline of butter and cheese supply from the dominions, says a Miyako dispatch from Shanghai, quoting a Lisbon report. The cable added that acute shortage is also developing in other provisions in Britain.

UPHOLDS ALUMINUM FROM ALUM SHALE

Chugai Shogyo Wants Present Way of Production Kept Up Despite South's Bauxite

Japan will be able to get bauxite freely from Malaya in the near future, but aluminum manufacturers in this country should not abandon totally the production of aluminum from alum shale which is found abundantly in Manchoukuo, says the Chugai Shogyo.

It was only a decade ago that the Japan Aluminum Company and the Showa Electric Industry Company first started the manufacture of aluminum on a mass production basis in this country. Because of the ever-increasing demand for the metal, indispensable for the production of airplanes and other modern arms, the aluminum industry in Japan developed rapidly until Japan today is one of the greatest aluminum producing countries in the world.

From the very beginning, the aluminum industry of Japan, however, was totally dependent on the supply of bauxite from the South. Accordingly the industry had to receive staggering blows when the British Government and the Government of the Netherlands East Indies stopped the export of bauxite to Japan in the summer of last year.

Steps Taken After Stoppage

Our aluminum manufacturers have been obtaining bauxite mainly from Dutch Bintan Island, Johore in Malaya and Palao Island in the Japanese mandated area in the South Seas. Following the complete stoppage of the bauxite imports from Bintan and Johore, the manufacturers quickly took up the following counter-measures:

1. Increase of the production of bauxite in Palao.

2. Development of bauxite mines in French Indo-China.

3. Switching from bauxite to shale which is available in large quantities in Manchoukuo and Chosen.

Immediately the Southern Regions Aluminum Development Company set out to boost the output of bauxite in Palao while the Sumitomo Metal Company and the Japan Light Alloys Company started extensive researches of alum shale. Not falling far behind them, the Kokusan Light Alloys Corporation, a subsidiary of the Nihon Electric Industry Company began to work unceasingly to discover a process of manufacturing aluminum out of the alum shale turned out from Kurozawajiri in the Tohoku district.

Alum Shale Demerit

However, the manufacture of aluminum out of alum shale was disadvantageous in many points as compared with the production of the metal from bauxite. For the production of aluminum from alum shale, the manufacturers had to install new equipment which cost a great deal. Yet undiscouraged by the hard luck that befell them as a result of the high-handed East Asia policy of President Roosevelt of the United States, who was totally ignorant of the real strength of Japan, the aluminum producers in this country were doing their utmost to tide over the crisis when the War of Greater East Asia broke out which completely altered the Pacific situation and broke off the links of the ABCD ring almost overnight.

Already Batopaha, the bauxite mining center of Johore has fallen into Japanese hands, and Bintan Island near Singapore will be brought under control of Japan in the immediate future. Now the manufacturers of aluminum in this country so far as the supply of bauxite from the South is concerned have nothing to worry about. In the immediate future Japanese ships heavily laden with bauxite will come into the ports of Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe and Fukuoka in an endless line across the South China Sea, if the Government and the military authorities want to.

Question Arises

Nevertheless, there is one question, though not so serious in nature, concerning bauxite in the South, which must be settled as soon as possible. The question is whether Japan should import bauxite in the form of ore or in the form of alumina. If Japan should adopt the latter plan, plants must be built in Malaya to manufacture the ore into alumina.

At any rate, says the paper, Japan has now been assured of an abundant supply of bauxite from the South, but the manufacturers in this country must think twice before they decide to give up the manufacture of aluminum from alum shale, even if it is not profitable as the other system of production, because they cannot tell when the production cost of the metal through one process will become as low as that through the other process.

Bank of Japan Accounts

February 3
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,200,250
Over Issues	500,250
Deposits	667,208
Loans	660,016

FUTURE LOOKS ROSY FOR SILK INDUSTRY

S. Morimoto, Agricultural Authority, Analyzes Condition In 'Diamond'

Special to Japan Times and Advertiser

In silk reeling, Japan has hitherto made it a principal policy to produce export raw silk, which has occupied more than 70 per cent of the total production of raw silk, and 90 per cent of which has been exported to America and Britain, writes S. Morimoto, an authority on the raw silk industry, in the "Diamond."

The opening of hostilities with America and Britain has, however, little effect on the Japanese raw silk industry, contrary to general belief. On the contrary, new fields of activity have been cultivated hopefully in the line.

Since the outbreak of the China affair, the Japanese raw silk trade dwindled yearly, and in 1941, it was less than three-fifths of the volume before the affair, owing to restrictions placed by America and Britain on the purchasing of Japanese raw silk. These nations imported raw silk from countries other than Japan and made substitutes as nylon, rayon, etc. in an attempt to exert economic pressure on Japan, which has been continued for four years since the occurrence of the affair, and especially since the signing of the Tripartite Alliance. This necessitated Japan to decide on a complete re-orientation in the traditional raw silk trade policy, and the present Raw Silk Industry Control Law was enacted as an outcome of it to provide against any possible exigency.

Law Protects Industry

In July, 1941, American and British economic pressure assumed more serious dimensions in the form of the freezing of Japanese assets, but the law acted as a breakwater protecting the Japanese raw silk industry from a blow to be dealt it by the freezing.

The first beneficial product of the law was an official price system covering silkworm eggs, cocoons and raw silk, continues Mr. Morimoto. Export silk, or white 13/15 deniers, grade D, was, however, an exception and allowed to be traded freely at prices between ¥1,350 and ¥1,700 per 100 kin. In this, the chief aim was to stabilize that price in the neighborhood of the official price for home use silk by means of levelling the price and the production plan of export silk.

This official aim may be said to have been achieved on the whole; for the price of export silk did not suffer any severe decline at the entire suspension of trade with America and Britain from their freezing of Japanese assets on July 26, but it was quoted at ¥1,390, fall of only about ¥200 from the speculatively import price of ¥1,600 odd ruling previous to the event. Even this decline occurred simply from the underselling of part of the exporters' stocks to home consumers, and not from any sacrificing sale of the reelers' or the merchants' stocks.

Price Goes Up

As soon as the exporters' disposition was over, the price took an improving tendency and was positioned in December even higher than the figure prevailing before the enforcement of the Control Law. As far as the raw silk trade is concerned, American and British economic pressure on Japan was held out, and no unfavorable change whatever has been noticeable since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

So much stabilization of export silk price may be ascribed to three things, Mr. Morimoto points out. One of them is the change of the object of export silk from export to home consumption; another a reduction by 100,000 bales in this silk year's planned production of export silk; and third, strict keeping to the official price of home use silk.

The change of the object of export silk from export to home consumption is based on the growth of home requirements for raw silk and more fundamental than the fruit of the price policy taken under the Raw Silk Industry Control Law. So stating, Mr. Morimoto gives five principal reasons for which the raw silk industry has been stabilized in spite of the war with America and Britain.

Substitutes Cotton

They are the control exercised by the Raw Silk Industry Control Law, the growth of domestic requirements for raw silk, the substitution of raw silk for wool and cotton yarn, an increased income on sericulture from the newly cultivated uses of pupas and wastes, and the prospective development of the silk trade with the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The home demand for raw silk has multiplied of late and totaled 365,000 bales from January to October, 1941, an increase of 63,000 bales over the same period of 1940.

For the current silk year 15,000,000 kwamme of cocoons was intended for the making of short silk fiber as substitute for wool and cotton yarn, but the production for 1941 having fallen off more than 10,000,000 kwamme from the first estimate, the supply is falling short of the demand, and the deficiency is to be covered by importing Chinese cocoons.

The production of 80,000,000 kwamme of cocoons in Japan is considered unequally large in the world, but even granting that all of them, including wastes, are made entirely into silk wool fiber, the total output of it will be only about 12,000,000 pounds, Mr. Morimoto reckons, which is not so large when compared with the consumption of wool in Japan before the China affair, amounting to 200,000 pounds. If the substitution value of cocoons is increased in future through an advance in the studies of their cost and quality, even the total production could not suffice us for this single object.

Domestic Use Up

As the domestic consumption of raw silk will increase at the same time, it would be necessary to apply at least 50,000,000 kwamme of cocoons to its production, and the balance, or 30,000,000 kwamme will be too small to be made into silk wool fiber as planned at present, which will necessitate their increased production by more effective means than at present.

In the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, where a large quantity of cotton and rayon fabrics has been consumed, the consumption of raw silk and rayon fabrics has been tolerably larger. If Japan plans to produce silks for practical use there and supplies them, the demand there would multiply, Mr. Morimoto believes.

Recently, new uses of sericultural by-products have been cultivated. These by-products are principally an-sha (mixtures of silkworm dung and the remains of mulberry leaves), silkworm dung, pupas, moths, mulberry twigs, and the remains of mulberry leaves. San-sha has hitherto been used as fertilizer and animal food, but has been found recently to be so efficacious food for sheep as to raise the birth-rate. Silkworm dung has been used chiefly as fertilizer, but lately, a method to make active coal from it has been invented.

Vitamin From Pupa

From pupas vitamin B2, hormone, seasoner, yeast, pepton, etc. are now produced with which their value has been remarkably enhanced. Pupas having a yearly production of 16,000,000 kwamme, are composed mainly of fat and albumen, and contain glycogen, chitine, ash and moisture. A company has been established recently for the purpose of utilizing thoroughly these sericultural by-products.

Moths produce oil, and the residue makes material for amino acid. Mulberry twigs having a yearly production of 700,000,000 kwamme, are said to give an output of 470,000 metric tons of pulp. Different kinds of chemicals are taken from mulberry barks and leaves.

The successful uses of sericultural by-products increase the sericulturist's income and stabilize the price of cocoons and sericulture itself, while their manufacture makes human and animal foods, chemicals, soaps, etc. as useful materials for national life. The final object of the raw silk industry has been understood to be the production of raw silk, but it is now producing several other things by the use of raw silk and its wastes and by-products as mentioned above.

Future Very Bright

Concerning the future of the raw silk industry, some people arrive at a false conclusion, judging it by the appearance that the planted area of mulberry farms have been cut from 500,000 to 400,000 chobu and the total number of silk reeling basins from 210,000 to 110,000 pieces, and the number of silk-raisers and silk-reelers diminished. But they do not understand, Mr. Morimoto argues, that the raw silk industry is now on the verge of re-organization, that part of the silk reeling industry is being converted into making silk fiber, that the raw silk industry is developing in new directions, producing human and animal foods, chemicals, toilet articles, etc. by the use of its by-products and wastes, and that the silk reeling industry is in the process of development into silk weaving in addition.

The raw silk industry having nothing to do in trading with America and Britain, promises to grow in importance along with the increase of the domestic consumption of raw silk and of the demand for silk fabrics (including mixtures) in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Not only that, but the materialization of the plans for the substitution of silk for wool and cotton will create a demand for 70,000,000 or 80,000,000 kwamme of cocoons. So stating, Mr. Morimoto even believes that a large increase in the production of cocoons will be necessary some day, and in a few years the raw silk industry in Japan will perhaps be found regenerating and developing as an industry of a different character.

To Demand More Than U.S.

Since old times, silk has been used in wealthy and powerful countries, and has been manufactured, as an important line of industry. But this is an old type of the silk industry, and even in it, Japan will possibly make a silk consumer better than America in future, when her wealth and power increase immensely. Moreover, new ground is being broken by her for the making of silk-wool and the using of silk wastes and by-products.

The raw silk industry is thus being re-established by Japan as a polygonal and multiformous industry for the first time in its history. Silk reeling has a history of 4,000 or 5,000 years since it was founded in China, and all along the period its object has been simply to make silk fabrics and other articles from raw silk. It has been only the uses of silk fabrics that developed, not raw silk. We are, however, now at the threshold of an epoch-making advancement in the using of raw silk itself and its wastes and by-products, Mr. Morimoto emphasizes in concluding his article.

Fish—Plenty of Them—Expected to Grace Dining Table as Weekly Quota Augmented

The Tokyo Association of Fish Dealers have decided to adopt a new system of distribution whereby a family of five will get about one pound and a half of fresh fish twice or once a week, the Asahi reports.

Shipment of fish to Tokyo from Hokkaido, the Tohoku and Kansai districts is expected to show a marked increase sometime in early March as a result of the major increase in the distribution of heavy oil enforced by the Government a few weeks ago. At present, the supply of fish in the capital is not smooth for various reasons.

One of the reasons is the decline of late in the shipment of fish to Tokyo from Hokkaido, and the Tohoku and Kansai districts. As a matter of fact, the Central Wholesale Market has been receiving only 150 tons of fish a day on the average for the past few weeks, being only a third of the amount the market used to get toward the close of last year. The continued bad weather in the northeastern part of this country in recent weeks is believed to have caused the decline in the shipment.

The other is the distribution system now in force here, under which householders can buy fish at designated markets or fish stores every other day, but these allotments are too small to satisfy all members of the households.

The people cannot argue about bad weather, but the distribution system can be revised so as to suit better the demands of the public. So the leaders of the Tokyo Association of Fish Dealers, after much deliberation, decided recently to fix the allotment to each citizen at 30 monme, and distribute fish twice or once a week instead of every other day.

Meanwhile the authorities of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry have recently dispatched a number of officials to various parts of the country in order to promote the shipment of fish to Tokyo. Shipments are expected to show a marked increase in the near future, says the paper.

SECURITIES CLIMB TO ¥1.40 AT CLOSE

Morning Mark of ¥132.20 Moves Up to ¥133.60 in Afternoon Session

The bourse issue rose by ¥1.40 in the afternoon session on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Tuesday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

The beginning of the offensive operations against Singapore, the fall of Moulmein into Japanese hands, and the bombing of an American heavy cruiser by Japanese planes off the Marshal Islands, and other favorable news piled high on the local market in the morning, but the volume of trade was rather small during the morning session. Accordingly most miscellaneous shares remained stationary all through the morning.

In the long-term division, the spinning and department stores were firm, but others were irregular.

Gains Strength Later

In the short-term division, Tokyo Exchange was not active at first on account of the selling by discouraged bulls, but it began to gain strength in the latter calls of the morning session and closed at a high of ¥132.20 in the morning.

At the outset of the afternoon session, Kanegafuchi Spinning, both old and new, rallied remarkably. Other spinning shares moved up slowly but steadily in the long-term section.

The bourse issue continued to move up and closed at ¥133.60 in the afternoon.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Fuji Spinning (50)	64.5		65.0	65.5
Do. new (25)	35.7		36.4	36.7
Kanegafuchi Sp (50)	154.9	u2.4	155.5	156.5
Do. new (25)	95.9	u1.1	97.9	98.6
Teikoku Rayon (50)				100.8
Teikoku Rayon (37½)	91.0		90.7	91.3
Toyo Rayon, new (50)			74.7	75.8
Tokyo Rayon (50)	34.0	u .7	33.3	33.8
Electro-chemical (50)	60			60.5
Ensuiko Sugar (50)			63.0	63.4
Japan Min (50)	63.5	u .5	63.9	64.4
Manchuria Ind (50)			60.4	60.5
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	110.6	u .3		111.5
Do. new (37½)	94.5	u .4	94.8	95.2
O. S. K. (50)	100.0		101.0	
Do. new (37½)	85.4	u .9	86.2	86.7
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	54.8	u .7	54.9	55.7
Do. new (25)	81.1	u .2	81.8	82.2
Uraga Dock (50)	133.9	u1.0	87.3	87.7
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	103.7	u .7	104.4	105.1
Hitachi Works (50)	75.7	d .3	76.4	75.9
Steel Tube (50)	76.4	u .6	77.3	77.6
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	69.4			
Japan Fat (50)				64.0
Japan Soda (50)	30.7	u .5	30.9	30.8
Japan Oil (50)	81.9	u .1	82.9	83.0
Karafuto Oil (50)	50.4		50.8	51.1
Nichiro Fishery (50)	74.3	u .1	74.8	74.6

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5s	106.15	106.15	106.15	106.15
Second 5s	106.10	106.10	106.10	106.10
First 4s	102.85	102.85	102.85	102.85

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	131.9	133.6	131.8	133.6
N. Y. K., old	109.9	110.0	109.9	110.3
N. Y. K., new	94.5	94.8	94.3	94.8
Kanegafuchi Spin.	153.8	154.7	153.8	154.7
Kanegafuchi, new	96.7	98.2	96.6	98.2
Teikoku Rayon, n.	90.0	91.8	90.0	91.8
Osaka Stock, new	72.2	72.4	71.9	72.9
S. M. Railway	68.4	....	....	....
Mitsubishi Heavy	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2
Hitachi Works	75.6	75.7	75.6	75.7
Japan Steel Tube	76.2	76.9	76.2	76.9
Japan Oil	81.9	82.5	81.9	82.5
Japan Mining	63.2	63.5	63.1	63.5
Manchuria Ind	59.6	59.7	59.6	59.7

JANUARY DELIVERY IN SILK AUSPICIOUS

Arrivals Improving Remarkably; Farm Chief Ino Predicts Prosperity in Cocoon Industry

There was no change last week in the market, which remained very flat and patchy, buyers generally holding off, pending the operation of the coupon system of clothing. Daily business was only 80 to 150 bales, mostly of home use silk at prices easing off ¥5 to ¥10 over the week. The futures market was at very low ebb, too. The prices sagged daily and were forced down to the control minimum by extremely light buying against increased liquidation by tired longs.

For January, delivery was larger than expected with 2,300 bales, most of which was presumably of arbitrage. The total outstanding transactions left after the delivery was only 24,284 bales, being the smallest for the past 10 years. The Exchange men were considering moderating the price control a little and making the maximum limit ¥16 and the minimum limit ¥14, subject to official approval, according to a report; for otherwise the market will be depressed more and more.

Arrivals Going Up

Arrivals have been improving noticeably these several days, because of the starting of the so-called spring reeling earlier than the usual year to meet the official project for increasing national food production. The daily average was about 200 bales until the 20th; but it grew to about 400 bales afterward. As it is reported that reeling mills have been re-opened generally from the middle of last month, it is believed to have the result of augmenting arrivals more in February to a monthly total of about 20,000 bales.

White 13/15s, are quite unsaleable and feared to become a white elephant. The stock totals only 15,000 bales in Yokohama and Kobe, but the holders have been so much troubled as to its disposition as to seek a way for it through the futures markets, which resulted in bringing down the January position in it to a level even lower than the spot price. This size is unsuitable for use by domestic weavers, while the re-opening of the export market seems to be still far off. If the present stock is increased by arrivals of the spring reels, it is afraid that it should at last have to be disposed of at considerable sacrifice.

Common Grades Busy

On the other hand, business in the common grades of 20/22s, is expected to be activated again this month with increased arrivals from reeling mills, generally commencing operations for the spring season, turning out mainly 20/22s, and with a new development of silk goods business, brought about by the coupon system.

At a Budget Committee meeting of the Lower House, Agriculture and Forestry Minister, Hiroya Ino emphasized the rosy prospects of the raw silk industry. He said that while many people are pessimistic of the future of the industry in consideration of the official readjustment of 100,000 chobu of mulberry farms for barley and sweet potato growing, there is no cause for any pessimistic view to be taken on the future condition of the raw silk industry. The mulberry farm readjustment was necessitated by the wartime national food policy, he added.

The Agriculture head declared that the raw silk produced in Japan may be consumed entirely within the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in the form of a short fiber for making in mixture with wool or cotton a good substitute for pure cotton or woolen fabrics, for which trade with America matters little, and that the Government is thinking of extending more and more the raw silk industry.

Argue Continental Cooperation

In connection with the above ministerial declaration it is reported that many people argue that it would be necessary for the raw silk industry of Japan to cooperate with the same industry in China, utilizing the latter's cheap labor and existing equipment. Although the production of cocoons for short fiber making is 2,500,000 kwamme and of raw silk 510,000 bales for the silk year 1942-1943 out of the total planned production of cocoons amounting to 80,000,000 kwamme, it would be practically very hard to carry out the plan in the face of the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient amount of labor and fertilizer.

As it seems very hard to expect, from the existing circumstances, the production of cocoons and raw silk to reach the planned goal for the next silk year, while the demand is on the increase, an alteration in the plans might be necessitated, according to another report. In this connection, it is interesting to note the condition of supply of cocoons within the current silk year. For the present, reelers do not seem to be using up cocoons on hand, but the hurrying up of reeling during February and March might oblige a curtailment in April, if not a complete suspension of work in subsequent months.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	133.60	— 5.50
N.Y.K., new, short-term	94.80	+ 0.70
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.20	+ 2.30
Yokohama raw silk forward	154.20	— 1.70
Government bonds, Kogo 5s	106.15	Same

TO DISTRIBUTE MORE MISO

Imports of Soya-Beans From Manchoukuo Slated to Rise

Distribution of miso in Japan will be increased considerably this year as Japan expects to get more soya-beans from Manchoukuo in 1942, it was announced by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino in the Diet Monday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

Mr. Ino told the Foodstuffs Management Bill Committee, which met in the House of Representatives that the Government had to adopt a rationing system for the distribution of miso because of the recent decline in the shipment of the beans to this country from Manchoukuo.

"However, as the plantation area of soya-beans in Manchoukuo will be increased by 50,000 chobu this year, the Government will be able to increase considerably distribution of miso in Japan some time in the future," he declared.

NEW SYSTEM IS PLANNED FOR DISTRIBUTING SHOYU

Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, Makers, Dealers Conclude Negotiation

Shoyu will be distributed to consumers from February 6 upon an improved system by reducing the dealers to one-fifth of their former number as a result of the negotiation between the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, and manufacturers and dealers, reports the Chugai.

Stocks of soya sauce in the metropolis are reported sufficient to promise smooth distribution to the people in future even if it does not arrive in the city from producing centers due to such factors as shortage of labor or railroad congestion. The Government also intends to hold further conferences with manufacturers in this connection, adds the paper.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1942

The Lessons of the 79th Diet

The sessions of the 79th Imperial Diet now in progress add further to the mounting proofs of the real strength of Japan. If a nation's power in war depends no less upon the stability of the population at home than upon the prowess of its armed forces at the front, Japan has no need to worry on either score. The conduct of the business of the Imperial Diet now in session gives us ample assurance of the firmness of the home front.

The dispatch with which the Diet is successfully disposing of its business must come as a surprise to our enemies in England and America. One of the chief factors on which they had banked heavily was the imagined likelihood of serious economic and political stresses appearing in Japan's domestic structure with the continuance of the war. Their economic and political appraisal of Japan has, however, proved to be as faulty and mistaken as their military intelligence. Far from revealing domestic weaknesses, the war has served to demonstrate more dramatically than ever the inherent strength of Japan's domestic structure.

Characteristic of our enemies' appraisal of Japan's strength was the point of view whose classical expression was found in Freda Utley's vitriolic book "Japan's Feet of Clay". In it the author, an Englishwoman with Communistic leanings, welcomed a war with Japan on the grounds that it would speedily result in the disruption of Japan from within and would conveniently remove from existence a bothersome competitor of Britain. Japan's social and economic organization is so archaic, argued people like Miss Utley, that four years of a war against an Oriental country like China or just one year of war against any one first rate European or American Power would bring on a cataclysmic revolution within Japan.

In contrast to these dire predictions, however, what have been the actual facts? Japan has already waged war with the Chiang Kai-shek regime for more than the four years allotted by Miss Utley, but where is the revolution which she predicted? Far from becoming disrupted, Japan has emerged from these four years stronger and more efficient than when she started. In fact, so valuable have been these four years as a period of training and preparation that the result has been to make Japan capable of taking on two major Powers in addition to the Chiang regime. Instead of collapsing after one year of fighting against a major Power, Japan is now confidently embarking on plans for a long-term combat with two such Powers with every indication that they will collapse long before Japan. Instead of the disruption predicted by our enemies, the attitude displayed by the 79th Diet is the result.

To be sure, changes have occurred in Japan's internal structure since the beginning of hostilities in China. But these changes have been in the direction of strengthening and solidification rather than of weakening and disruption. Superfluous frills and unessential luxuries of course have been deliberately eliminated, but such curtailments are a far cry from actual economic shortages. They merely indicate that the decks have been cleared for action and that Japan has become more fit and efficient than ever before. Although actual production figures must necessarily remain a military secret, it is no secret that industrial production in essential fields, as distinguished from superfluous luxury fields, has multiplied tremendously since the period before the outbreak of the China Affair. Japan today is economically incomparably stronger than ever before in her history.

A few incidents in the proceedings of the 79th Diet now in session will illustrate this domestic strength of Japan. The fact that the unprecedented ¥18,000,000,000 military appropriation is being handled so smoothly attests to the financial power of the nation. The fact that the projected tax increases still leave the burden on the Japanese taxpayers far lighter than the load carried by the people of practically every other major Power in the world attests to the ample margin of reserve which exists in the economic resources of the people. The fact that interpellations have brought forth such obviously honest and detailed replies concerning the economic rehabilitation of the regions being conquered by our armed forces indicates the constructive character of the planning being carried on by the authorities. Such planning attests to the overwhelming probability of success in bringing to pass the proper functioning of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. All in all, the picture of Japan's economic strength as revealed in the present Diet sessions is most impressive.

No less impressive is the picture revealed of Japan's domestic political harmony. Unlike many countries where parliamentary procedure has been scrapped in favor of dictatorial methods, parliamentary government still functions in Japan. To be sure, some of the undesirable superficial features unwisely borrowed from Anglo-American parliamentary customs have now been discarded, but true representative government in Japan has suffered no injury. More than ever before the Diet today represents the voice of a united nation. That is much more than can be said for many a boastful alleged "democracy." It is an instructive demonstration of national harmony.

Such harmonious functioning of the Diet is all the more remarkable when it is realized that there has been no forcible gagging or regimentation of the legislature. Most eloquent testimony of the freedom of parliamentary activity in Japan comes from the provisional announcement that general elections are to be held on April 30. Japan affords a most elucidating contrast with a so-called democracy where a power-mad dictator has bewitched the gullible masses into granting him the right of unrestricted personal rule in defiance of constitution and tradition. It requires no savant to tell which of the two nations represents a more healthy and normal condition.

In the fields of politics and finance as well as in the field of military prowess, our enemies must now be realizing belatedly that they have much to learn from Japan.

LAND AND SEA FORCES OF N.E.I. INCAPABLE OF OFFENSIVE COMBAT

Army and Navy Lacking Modernized Fighting Equipment and Soldiers Dissatisfied With Treatment

By AMAR LAHURI

The Batavia Government began earnestly bolstering the army and navy forces in the Dutch East Indies soon after the occupation of the Netherlands by Nazi Germany. And when Tokyo concluded a tripartite pact with Berlin and Rome, the Netherlands Government in exile accelerated the organization of the army and navy as a potential defense unit of the Anglo-American democracy.

Prior to the outbreak of the European war, the entire N.E.I. army consisted of some 40 000 soldiers, the majority being indigenous troops, while the navy was composed of two second-class cruisers, four destroyers, five submarines and about 15 auxiliary vessels. But after the defeat of the Netherlands, part of the Dutch navy escaped to Britain from where several naval craft were ordered to join the N.E.I. navy. Consequently, the colonial navy was reinforced and the total number of vessels reached six second-class cruisers, 10 destroyers, nine submarines and 40 other ships.

When the Anglo-American democracy began streamlining a battle arch against Japan in Outer East Asia, the Batavia Government responded by further augmenting its army force and constructing speed-boats and small coast patrol craft. As a result, before the War of Greater East Asia flared up, the N.E.I. army had been organized with a total 160 000 strong, 80 per cent of which being indigenous soldiers and the remaining 20 per cent being composed of Dutchmen and part Netherlanders. The greater portion of this force was assigned duty in Java, while garrisons in other regions were reinforced.

Submarine Flotilla Increased

On the other hand, while the number of cruisers and destroyers remained stationary, the submarine flotilla was increased with the addition of three more undersea craft; whereas the number of special service boats reached the mark of 60. The most noteworthy feature of the N.E.I. navy is its fleet of 40-mile-an-hour armor-plated speedboats armed with machine-guns and small caliber pounders and anti-aircraft equipment. Triple screwed and powered by Dornier aircraft engines, motor torpedo-boats form the front of Batavia's coastal defense.

While Bandoeng is the military headquarters of the colonial command, the center of its naval activity is located in Sourabaya, the main naval base. This sprawling naval station has doubled its size and further constructional operations to enlarge it are going on. Last year a new harbor was built and a half-mile long quay was practically finished to accommodate several battleships. Also barracks for housing a land force of 15,000 were completed. In addition, a small harbor to facilitate the independent movements of smaller war vessels was constructed.

In Sourabaya itself several new machine shops have been erected, while plants for manufacturing torpedo-boats, mines and minelayers are now in operation. For the purpose of protecting Sourabaya from naval bombardments, mines have been laid on all strategic water zones and camouflaged shore batteries have been installed, besides the reconnaissance movements of torpedo-boats to spot approaching aircraft or surface craft. For the purpose of detecting submarines, Catalina flying boats have been assigned patrol duties, quite apart from the 24-hour vigilance maintained by the mosquito squadron.

Suffers Irreparable Losses

In view of the merger of the navy and army of the Dutch East Indies into the combined allied fleet and land forces, it is certain that Sourabaya has been made the headquarters of the Anglo-American democracy. As America, Britain and Batavia have already suffered irreparable losses at the hands of the Japanese Army and Navy, it is unlikely that the naval force now stationed in Sourabaya will engage in any frontal sea battle with Japan. The probability is that the allied strategy there would be to extend submarine warfare to keep the Japanese fleet occupied in patrolling operations, thereby utilizing the cruisers and destroyers for convoy services.

On the other hand, Dornier torpedo-boats on account of their smallness in size and high speed would be able to extend their operations covering more than 100 miles from the coast, thus maintaining a look-out for the Japanese sky raiders and war vessels. It is, therefore, obvious that Sourabaya shall have to concentrate on defensive tactics, while Japanese warships and warplanes will be quite at liberty to stage offensive engagements.

Insufficient to Combat

The military preparations in Java so far as mechanized equipment is concerned is far from complete, although the island has a beautiful network of roads and communication lines. Of late the Dutch command has organized mobile speed squadrons which travel from one place to another in trucks armed with automatic guns, heavy machine-guns and light artillery pieces supported by anti-aircraft units. The Dutch tank corps is insufficient to stage any offensive combat and if furious battles develop in several places simultaneously, it is not in a position to cope with such situations.

For ordinary infantry the motley Dutch army is quite up to the mark. But to give a spirited display against a mechanized army, it will face the same difficulties as experienced by the British Malay command. The lack of warplanes, tanks and other high-powered mechanized equipment, such as, mobile anti-tank guns, anti-aircraft guns and quick-firing cannons are a serious drawback.

Moreover, the indigenous army has not yet received full training to become acquainted with the puissant fighting technique of the Japanese Forces. Then there is the question of placing complete reliance on the indigenous soldiers who seem to be resenting the treatment which is being accorded them by the Batavia Government. On top of this, nationalist agitation has created a strong feeling against the Netherlanders.

Not Strong Enough

From this analysis of the combined strength of the army and navy of the N.E.I., it will be realized that the colony is not militarily strong enough to surmount impacts of stubborn Japanese drives. If the Batavia command can manage to receive large Anglo-American reinforcements, which are highly problematic, it can put up a game fight. The allied command in Eastern Asia seems to be quite baffled by the speed of Japanese advances from New Britain to Burma and it is not in a position to give any spectacular account in the Dutch East Indies. The operations in Dutch Borneo and Celebes have revealed that the fate of the Netherlands "jewel box in East Asia" is dependent on gearing up a fighting machinery of equal strength and efficiency to Japan—a proposition which does not seem to be practicable at this moment when Japan commands all-round supremacy and when its warplanes are enjoying the freedom of the sky.

Publications Received

Shoho; a monthly report of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry, No. 49, January, 1942 (in Japanese). The leading articles: Adjustment and Control of Business, and Two Auspicious Events for the Execution of the Greater East Asia War. A summary of foreign trade, the money market, wholesale and retail prices of commodities, and wages during December, 1941.

Shisei Shuho; a weekly report on the city administration, No. 145 dated January 31, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Tokyo Municipal Government. The feature articles: To Perfect the Air Defense of the Capital, and A Campaign to Reduce Waste.

Rinjin no Tomo; a monthly periodical of the Rinjin no Tomo-sha, Tokyo, February 1, 1942 (in Japanese); aims at promoting the spirit of good neighborliness.

Gems of Truth

Nothing is more disgraceful than for a man who is nothing, to hold himself honored on account of his forefathers; and yet hereditary honors are a noble and splendid treasure to descendants. —Plato

* * *

The highest problem of every art is, by means of appearances, to produce the illusion of a loftier reality.—Goethe

* * *

We cannot control the evil tongues of others, but a good life enables us to depise them.—Cato

* * *

He that does not respect confidence will never find happiness in his path.—The belief in virtue vanishes from his heart; the source of nobler actions becomes extinct in him.—Auffenberg

* * *

Conversion is not implanting eyes, for they exist already; but giving them a right direction, which they have not. —Plato

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Japanese Politeness

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part II

The essence of Japanese politeness is that we should respect, or behave with respectful manners toward, all those who are "above ourselves" (kami) in rank, station, age, wisdom or power. It is traceable to the spirit of piety, or the piety of Shintoism, that is, the state of great reverence in which Shinto priests wait upon the kami (the deities).

This quality was highly encouraged, or rather strictly enforced during the Tokugawa regime in which class distinction was rigidly upheld in order to maintain the inviolability of the Shogunal hierarchy. The people were tacitly taught that if a man's superior was "Excellent," his superior's superior was "Very Excellent," or that if a man must bow once before his equal, he must bow twice before his master, and that he must bow three times before his master's master, and so on till the ordinary plebeian, if ever he were presented before the Shogun—an impossible situation to conceive—might not look up and see him eye to eye but must squirm on the cold ground far below in a posture of trembling fearfulness.

In Old Days

Such conduct, encouraged under the rule of the Shogunate, was only a ridiculous burlesque of politeness, but real Japanese politeness pre-existed the Yedo days. It was coeval with the earliest known history. The old Japanese term "oro-gamu," the original form of "ogamu" (to worship) throws much light on this subject. It is made up of two words "ori" (to fold) and "kagamu" (to bend), and denotes the reverential attitude of "low bending," which our forefathers assumed, as we still do, when worshipping at the Shinto shrine. This same reverential attitude has come in course of time to be adopted in the intercourse between equals because of their innate spirit of politeness or the fullness of their esteem or affection for one another.

In other words, the tribute of honor which they once showed to the kami enshrined in a sacred place has come to be paid to the living kami, that is, "those above oneself." All from highest to lowest, if they are humble at heart, must have objects of reverence—kami: servants their masters, juniors seniors, students teachers, tradesmen customers, children parents. It is not the Japanese way, as it is the American, to regard one another as perfect equals. Everybody in Japan gladly cherishes his kami—be it in the lay sense or the pietistic—to whom his obedience and reverence are due. It is the same thing as the Japanese politeness, so called, with which one associates with another in this country. It is a visible index to the heart of loyalty, which in time of emergency must express itself in valorous acts of self-sacrifice. If your reverence or affection for any person is really sincere, you will not count it a loss, an inconvenience to serve him in time of his need, but would rather consider it a privilege to suffer pain, and at the worst, death itself for his preservation or glorification.

May Be Too Polite

The essence of Japanese politeness is therefore godliness, the same quality which in war makes one fight with all one's might against the forces of ungodliness. In time of peace it shows itself in manifold little acts and manners which one commonly terms "polite," —helpful toward weaker and younger ones, solace-inspiring toward one's equals and deferential toward one's superiors. The only bone one may pick with Japanese politeness is that it may be carried to excess sometimes to defeat its own purpose. Take, for instance, the use of honorifics in speech and writing which has become a very difficult, if not impossible, art for ordinary people.

It is only proper that we should speak of other persons and of things belonging to them with a certain mark of consideration, even respect or goodwill, or refer to ourselves or our affairs with a fitting measure of self-depreciation; but when this is pushed to the extreme of meticulous observance, varying in the degree and measure of respectfulness and otherwise we must adopt toward others according to the rank and station they occupy in society, then it may become a source of vexation rather than pleasure, hindering instead of promoting the amity of social intercourse.

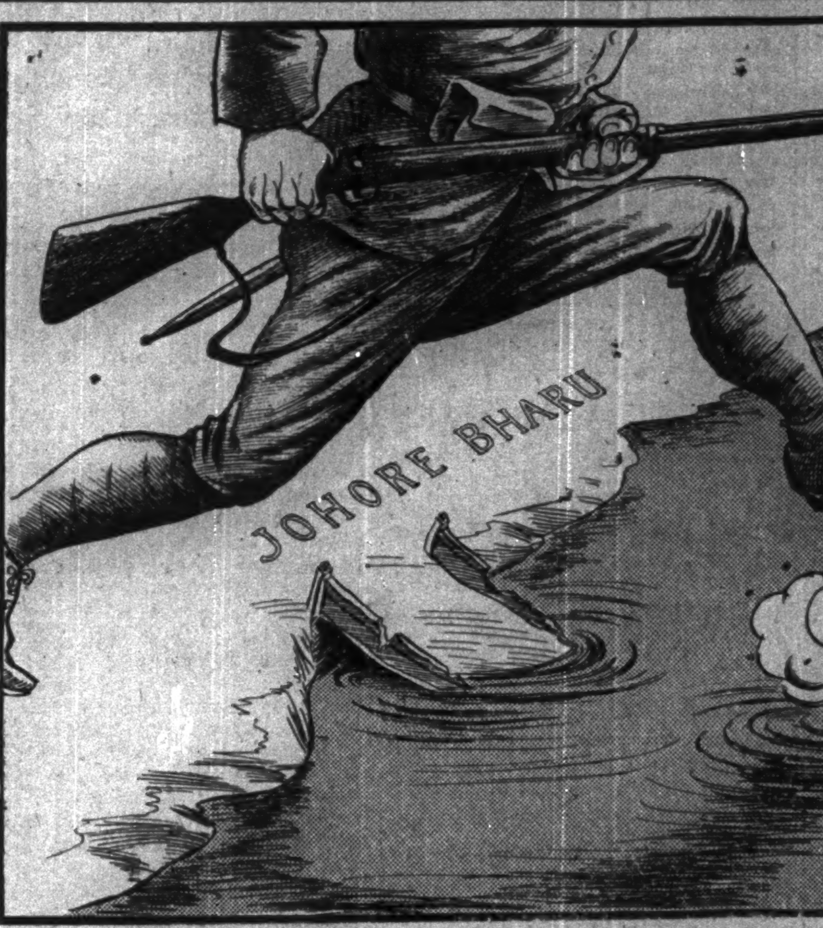
Honorifics

So frequent was the use of Japanese honorifics like "O," "On," "Mi," "O-Mi," etc., that in many cases the honorific prefix has merged into the body of the proper or common noun, as in "O-ashi" (money), "O-tsuke" (bean broth), "Oshiro" (powder), "O-mocha," (toys), etc. Many nouns because of their peculiar sound do not admit of honorifics, and then there are numerous exceptions and special cases calling for super-honorifics or none at all; all of which is the very despair of those who are out to master the Japanese language. This is a matter to be regretted in these days of growing popularity of the Japanese language among the ever-increasing populations constituting the inhabitants of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere whose borders are now expanding on all sides at such a phenomenal speed.

It has been said that a certain famous romance of the Heian Period could be easily reduced to half its size if it were shorn of all the honorifics therein used. Similarly we may say that the average length of letters we exchange between friends and acquaintances may be considerably shortened if all the honorifics and "honorifical" sentences therein introduced are omitted. In the newspapers and radio broadcasts, too, we find very many honorifics—"brave" soldiers, "unconquerable" armies, "unsinkable" ships, "patriotic" home-front fighters, "astute" statesmen—and also "dishonorifics" affixed to the enemy and their things and actions; all of which, if they were done without, would save a good deal of breath and space as well as time and paper.

(Concluded)

The Final Thrust



BURMA'S STRATEGIC POSITION ALTERED BY NEW DEVELOPMENT

'Land of Pagodas' Is World's Largest Producer of Rice Besides Being Rich in Mineral Resources

With French Indo-China now fully under Japanese military influence, not only is Singapore menaced, but Burma as well.

A vast fertile country, the world's largest producer of rice with a yearly surplus of 3,000,000 tons, Burma, rich in minerals, possesses the most productive oilfields with an annual peacetime output of 1 000,000 tons of petroleum. These are brought within easy range of Japanese bombing planes by the move into Indo-China.

Even to the distant United States of America, Burma has assumed a strategic importance comparable to that of the great naval base of Singapore, for Burma, the "Land of Pagodas" once romantically known as the Kingdom of Ava, is the last remaining link China has left with the sea and America, the arsenal of democracy.

Outlet of the Sea

Unlike Singapore, Burma in the past occupied no strategic position; but with the entire China seaboard in the hands of the Japanese Forces, the Burma Road, which has altered Burma's geographical importance, was constructed by the Chinese in 1938 as a back door via which to obtain the munitions of war to continue the struggle, and, at the same time, it also served as an outlet to the sea for the export of such materials as tin, tungsten, and tung oil.

The Burma Road which was constructed by the Chinese in less than a year using 200,000 conscripted Chinese coolies and 200 engineers without the aid of any modern equipment or machinery at a cost of $800,000 is 726 miles long from the Burmese railroad terminus of Lashio. From Lashio 2,700 feet above sea-level, the main railway line deecends the Shan Plateau and runs along the Irrawaddy valley to the Burmese seaport and capital of Rangoon, 556 miles away, and today, the new Western Gateway to China.

From the busy seaport of Rangoon non-explosive war materials are taken by rail to Lashio where the railroad has been extended a few miles outside the town to meet the newly constructed highway. Large depots exist in Lashio for the storage of all kinds of goods and the town, whose population has increased fivefold, is supposed to be a booming town. Trucks transport the materials that are accumulated in Lashio, a tempting target for Japanese aviators, along the narrow, winding, precarious highway into China.

Additional Asset

In addition to this rail communication with the frontier regions, Burma has an additional asset in the great natural highway of the River Irrawaddy, Kipling's "Road to Mandalay," navigable for well over 800 miles to the very fringes of the Chinese border. From the seaport of Rangoon, bulky and explosive materials are conveyed in barges known in Burma as "flats" which are fastened to the sides of specially constructed river cargo boats, to Bhamo 860 miles away from Rangoon.

Bhamo is also connected to the main motor highway by means of a feeder road which joins the Burma Road leading into China at the Burmese frontier town of Muse. Despite the very precarious nature of the Burma Road which crosses two large rivers, the Salween (Thanlwin) and the Mekong, 289 bridges, 1,959 culverts and climbs 8,500 feet, a steady stream of truck convoys and mule caravans crosses the Burmese frontier at Wanting into the once-isolated rich Chinese province of Yunnan.

Harbor Enlarged

Rangoon, handles 90 per cent of Burma's entire seaborne trade, and to cope with the ever-increasing traffic into western China, harbor facilities in Rangoon have been extended.

To supplement the already existing limited communications between Burma and China, a railroad which will link Rangoon and Kunming, 1,146 miles apart, is now under construction on both sides of the frontier. On the Burmese side, however, the possibility of extending the Burmese railroad system to link it with that of China has not been unforeseen; for as long as 1902 when the main line was pushed as far as Lashio in the Shan Plateau, survey work from the terminus right up to Kunlong Ferry on the Burmese-Chinese frontier had already been completed.

The Chinese have started their railroad construction from the capital of Yunnan Province Kunming, which is already connected with the Indo-Chinese port of Haipong by rail. The Chinese section of the Burma-Yunnan railway will be 530 miles long, which is shorter than the corresponding section of the Burma Road, being 610 miles.

Costly Railroad

The 610-mile stretch of railroad on the Burmese side will cost $8,000,000 and take two years to build, whereas the Chinese section will require $16,000,000.

U.S. Pressure Intensified

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung

With the rapidly nearing end of the Rio Conference, Roosevelt's pressure on the South American countries has become more and more outspoken. The so-called war production plan which was published at first, but shortly afterward withdrawn because its effects could easily be foreseen, aimed at such a one-sided tutelage of the South American economies by the United States that no further doubts were possible as to President Roosevelt's intention to subjugate Latin America. Even the last shreds of pretense have been dropped with the planned abolition of all trade barriers between South and North America, the introduction of a common currency for all countries in opposition to the Axis Powers, and the employment of the United States naval and air units in the convoying of shipping in the Western Hemisphere. The South American countries are expected to consent to this project which is promising them great economic advantages.

This economic plan complements the proposal to break off diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, the acceptance of which is definitely expected by London. In the four points he forced upon the South Americans as the basis for a common declaration, President Roosevelt managed to include his assertion, refuted by so many facts, that Germany had attacked an American State. Thus he obliged the South American countries to acknowledge a danger, menacing the entire Western Hemisphere, although it was he alone who by his war preparations brought about the present world conflagration. Everybody knows the efforts he made in Rio to suppress, fight and eliminate opposing views by all available means. Whatever will be the outcome of that conference—Roosevelt's hand is lying over every country that feels the effects of the war.

U.S. Striving to Replace Loss of Raw Materials

D.N.B.

The victorious advance of the Japanese troops in the East Asiatic sphere and the devastating blows dealt by the Japanese to the American Pacific fleet are forcing the Americans to try to replace the imminent loss of their most valuable suppliers of raw materials at least within certain limits. Thus a Reuter report from Dar es Salam is stating that the United States has declared its readiness to buy the entire surplus of East Africa's sisal production for 1942, as far as it exceeds the purchasing contract of the British Supply Ministry, under similar conditions as the British.

These American purchases of raw materials, like those Great Britain announced with such violent blasts of its propaganda trumpets, will doubtless meet the same failure. Because of the growing lack of shipping space, Great Britain has only been able to take over a fraction of the raw materials it bought. The entry of the United States into the war has exposed its merchant fleet to the attacks of the Axis Powers. It will thus be impossible to transport large amounts of raw materials from distant countries to the United States.

The Wisdom of the East

Philosophy in Sayings And Proverbs

Mencius. 371 B.C.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE GREAT

The exercise of love between father and son, the observance of righteousness between sovereign and minister, the rules of ceremony between guest and host, the display of knowledge in recognizing the talented, and the fulfilling the heavenly course by the sage,—these are the appointments of Heaven. But there is an adaptation of our nature for them. The superior man does not say, in reference to them, "It is the appointment of Heaven."

* * *

For the mouth to desire sweet tastes, the eye to desire beautiful colors, the ear to desire pleasant sounds, the nose to desire fragrant odors, and the four limbs to desire rest and ease,—these things are natural. But there is an appointment of Heaven in connection with them, and the superior man does not say of his pursuit of them, "It is my nature."

* * *

In the empire there are three things universally acknowledged to be honorable. Nobility is one of them, age is one of them, virtue is one of them.

In courts nobility holds first place, in villages age, and for usefulness to one's generation, and controlling the people, neither is equal to virtue.

* * *

When one subdues men by force, they do not submit to him in heart but because not strong enough to resist. When one subdues men by virtue, they are pleased to the heart's core and sincerely submit.

* * *

RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENT

When men die of famine, you say it is the season that is to blame. What does this differ from saying, when you have caused a man's death, "It was not I, but the weapon"?

* * *

What is a good man? A man who commands our liking, is what is called a good man.

He whose goodness is part of himself, is what is called a real man.

He whose goodness has been filled up, is what is called a beautiful man.

He whose completed goodness is brightly displayed, is what is called a great man.

When this great man exercises a transforming influence, he is what is called a sage.

When the sage is beyond our knowledge, he is what is called a spirit-man.

* * *

Abstract good principles are not enough to give the kingdom peace; laws cannot execute themselves. If the good and wise be not trusted, the State will come to naught. The people are the most important element in a State; the ruler is the least. The empire is not given by one man to another. The choice of Heaven is shown in the conduct of men. It is an old rule that the oppressor may be put to death without warning. King Seuen asked about relatives of the ruler, when high ministers. Mencius replied that, if he had great faults and would not hear advice, they should dethrone him. The king changed countenance.

* * *

The disciple Kung-too said: "All are equally men, but some are great men, and some are little men; how is this?" Mencius replied: "Those who follow that part of themselves which is great are great men; those who follow that part which is little are little men."

Kung-too pursued: "All are equally men, but some follow that part which is great, and some follow that part which is little; how is this?" Mencius answered: "The senses of hearing and seeing do not think, and are obscured by external things. When one thing comes into contact with another, as a matter of course it leads it away. To the mind belongs the office of thinking. By thinking, it gets the right view of things; by neglecting to think, it fails to do this.

"These, the senses and the mind, are what Heaven has given to us.

"Let a man first stand fast in the supremacy of the nobler part of his constitution, and the inferior part will not be able to take it from him. It is simply this which makes the great man."